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**Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance:
Benefit Payments to Persons Living Abroad**

Financing Public Child Welfare Services

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Social Security in Review

Program Operations

THE April increase of 44,000 in the total number of persons receiving public assistance was the smallest in 7 months, primarily because of the halt in the rapid expansion of the general assistance rolls. In this program the number of persons receiving aid dropped an estimated 2,000, compared with the average monthly increase of 106,000 for the preceding 6 months. In aid to dependent children the upward movement of recent months continued, as the number of recipients increased 46,000. The April increase was, however, 8,300 less than that in March and was slightly smaller than the increase in February. The downward trend in the old-age assistance caseload was uninterrupted, with a decline for the month of 4,700. There was an increase of nearly 5,000 in the number of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and the number of recipients of aid to the blind rose by about 100.

Although for the Nation as a whole the number of individuals receiving general assistance dropped, the number of cases rose slightly. More than three-fifths of the States reported fewer cases aided in April than in March. Changes in caseloads ranged from a decrease of 25.6 percent in Montana to an increase of 26.8 percent in Alabama. In general, the largest relative changes were confined to States with small caseloads. In Michigan, however, where the growth in the general assistance program since April 1957 has been greater than in any other State, there was a rise of 2,700 (6.4 percent) in the number of cases that was primarily responsible for the small national increase. (The number of persons receiving general assist-

ance in Michigan increased about 7,800.)

The percentage changes in the number of recipients of aid to dependent children were smaller than those in the general assistance caseload; all but three States, however, had increases. Illinois reported the largest increase (1,475) in the number of persons receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled; Texas and California—the two States with the most recently established programs—were second and third, with increases of 500 and 465. Almost all State changes in old-age assistance caseloads were relatively slight.

Assistance payments for all five programs combined rose \$1.2 million in April. Nationally the average pay-

ment per recipient in each program was practically unchanged from March. Changes in average payments were small in most States but were substantial in a few. South Dakota in April increased its food allowance for recipients of the special types of public assistance, and the average payment per recipient went up \$2.62 for old-age assistance, \$1.57 for aid to dependent children, \$1.50 for aid to the blind, and \$2.13 for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. In Iowa the average payment per recipient of aid to dependent children increased \$2.83 when the State liberalized its policies to permit the application of income against the unmet need produced by an existing percentage reduction.

	April 1958	March 1958	April 1957
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands)	11,628	11,461	9,928
Amount (in millions)	\$641	\$629	\$531
Average old-age benefits (retired worker) ..	\$65.41	\$65.17	\$63.79
Average old-age benefit awarded in month ..	\$73.75	\$73.12	\$66.20
Public assistance:			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance	2,466	2,471	2,508
Aid to dependent children (total)	2,688	2,642	2,376
Aid to the blind	108	108	108
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled..	305	300	297
General assistance (cases)	454	452	325
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance	\$61.24	\$61.30	\$58.43
Aid to dependent children (per recipient) ..	27.33	27.28	26.23
Aid to the blind	66.65	66.70	63.48
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled..	60.61	60.69	58.88
General assistance (per case)	61.12	61.08	57.02
Unemployment insurance:			
Initial claims (in thousands)	1,983	1,795	1,099
Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands) ..	2,967	2,966	1,311
Benefits paid (in millions)	\$404	\$370	\$154
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$30.88	\$30.53	\$27.72

Average payments dropped appreciably in two States, largely as a result of procedural changes. In Connecticut, sizable decreases in average payments were reported for old-age assistance (\$22), aid to the blind (\$17), and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (\$18). These declines occurred when the volume of retroactive payments for increases in nursing-home care was reduced substantially in old-age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and such payments were discontinued in aid to the blind. Oklahoma began to meet from its pooled fund for medical care the cost of some nursing services to recipients in their homes; provision for such services had previously been made by means of money payments to recipients. This procedure contributed to a drop of \$1.28 in Oklahoma's average payment for old-age assistance, since there was no change in per capita payments into the pooled fund. Changes in vendor payments for medical care were primarily responsible for most of the other noticeable variations in average payments.

Mississippi applied a family maximum of \$90 to payments in aid to dependent children, but the change had little effect. Under the State's previously existing maximums, only those families with more than seven children could receive assistance payments in excess of \$90.

• Monthly benefits were being paid under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program at the end of April at a monthly rate of \$641.0 million. About 11.6 million persons were receiving benefits, 167,000 more than at the end of March. The increases in number for all types of monthly benefits were larger than those in March. The overall gain was the largest since July 1957, when, for the first time, disability insurance benefits were awarded to disabled workers aged 50-64.

Since September 1954, when benefit increases under the 1954 amendments became effective, the amount of the average old-age benefit has generally gone up each month. The April increase of 24 cents brought the average monthly benefit to \$65.41. Average monthly amounts for wife's or husband's, child's, and parent's benefits have gone up continuously since September 1954; those for widow's or widower's benefits and for mother's benefits have shown a generally upward trend. The increases in average monthly amounts in the 3½ years since September 1954 range from \$5.98 for old-age benefits to \$2.85 for wife's or husband's benefits. The average disability insurance benefit payable at the end of July 1957—the first month for which disability benefits could be paid—was \$74.05. The average dropped to \$72.12 in August,

(Continued on page 21)

Federal Unemployment Insurance Legislation

The Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 was signed by the President on June 4, 1958, and became Public Law No. 85-441. The legislation, designed to adjust the State-Federal unemployment insurance programs to meet needs caused by the adverse economic conditions of recent months, makes possible additional benefit payments to workers exhausting their rights to benefits. Up to April 1, 1959, a State may obtain Federal funds to make the additional payments, which for the individual worker may equal 50 percent of the total amount to which he was originally entitled in the benefit year during which he most recently exhausted his benefit rights before making his first claim for temporary unemployment compensation benefits. The amount advanced must be restored to the United States Treasury within 4 years, or the Federal unemployment tax in the participating States will be increased in 1963 from 0.30 percent of payroll to 0.45 percent, in 1964 to 0.60 percent, and in each succeeding year by an additional 0.15 percent of payroll until the balance is repaid.

Workers who exhausted their benefit rights after June 30, 1957, and who are currently unemployed will be eligible for the benefits, although

(Continued on page 31)

	April 1958	March 1958	April 1957	Calendar year 1957	1958
Civilian labor force, ^{1 2} total (in thousands)	68,027	67,510	66,951	67,946	67,530
Employed	62,907	62,311	64,261	65,011	64,979
Unemployed	5,120	5,198	2,690	2,936	2,551
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ^{1 3}	\$342.8	\$342.2	\$341.1	\$343.4	\$326.9
Wage and salary disbursements	233.3	233.8	237.1	238.8	227.2
Proprietors' income	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.8	39.6
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income	42.0	42.0	41.4	41.4	39.8
Social insurance and related payments	19.6	19.0	15.6	15.9	13.5
Public assistance	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6
Other	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.4	9.9
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	5.7
Consumer price index, ^{1 4} all items	123.5	123.3	119.3	120.2	116.2
Food	121.6	120.8	113.8	115.4	111.7
Medical care	142.7	142.3	136.9	138.0	132.6

¹ Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

² Bureau of the Census. Beginning with 1957 data, two relatively small groups of persons formerly classified as employed ("with a job but not at work") are assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. The change in definitions lowers the employment estimates by about 200,000-300,000 a month for recent

years and raises unemployment estimates by almost the same amount.

³ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1956*, page 11, table 1.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance: Benefit Payments to Persons Living Abroad*

In administering benefit payments under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program to beneficiaries who live in other countries, the Social Security Administration has been faced with certain questions. Are these beneficiaries reporting all events that would lead to the termination or suspension of their benefits? What steps should be taken to promote prompt and accurate reporting? What assurances can be obtained that eligibility requirements are being met? The processes developed in answer to these questions are reported in the following pages.

Each month more than 67,000 benefit checks are certified by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Administration to beneficiaries living outside the United States. A substantial number of these beneficiaries are citizens of the United States, and many of them are living abroad only temporarily. Whatever the situation, eligibility for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits can be affected by the employment or self-employment of a beneficiary, for example, or by the prolonged absence of an alien beneficiary from the United States or by failure of a mother beneficiary to have a child of the deceased insured worker in her care. Such changes in the beneficiary's status as death, marriage, remarriage, divorce, and adoption automatically terminate certain monthly benefits.

Under the Social Security Act, each beneficiary is required to report to the Social Security Administration when any event occurs that affects his right to benefit payments. At the time the benefit is awarded, the beneficiary is furnished with instructions indicating the events he must report; he is also given a form to be used in making the required reports. As a general rule, beneficiaries comply with the reporting obligations, and their benefits are paid on the basis of the reports that they make.

* Prepared in the Benefit Continuity Branch, Division of Claims Policy, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

Any beneficiary of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance who goes abroad can obtain information on his reporting obligations and assistance in carrying them out from any of the foreign service posts of the Department of State. These posts keep in touch with beneficiaries in their areas and maintain checks on their continuing eligibility for the benefit payments. They also provide special safeguards to ensure proper

delivery of the benefit checks; in many instances, the arrangement is for the beneficiary to call in person at the service post for his check.

In addition, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance carries out a systematic program designed to enforce beneficiary compliance with the reporting obligations, to determine the degree of accuracy of the beneficiary reports, and to satisfy itself that the benefit checks being mailed to persons outside the United States are correct. For this purpose, each foreign beneficiary is required to complete a questionnaire certifying to the existence or nonexistence of any disqualifying event.

To obtain additional assurance that the benefit payments mailed abroad are being properly made, Bureau representatives have been sent to several countries where there appeared to be some possibility of problems re-

Table 1.—*Questionnaires mailed and returned and beneficiaries subject to benefit deduction because of work, by beneficiaries' place of residence, 1956 foreign survey*

Beneficiaries' place of residence	Number of basic questionnaires	Number of supplemental questionnaires ¹	Beneficiaries subject to benefit deductions because of work	
			Total	Number first reporting work, 1956 questionnaire
Total	48,246	2,740	1,202	295
Africa	102	15	8	1
Asia	2,521	126	51	5
Australia and New Zealand	179	22	11	2
Canada	7,213	837	454	148
Central America and West Indies	889	77	32	6
Europe	32,476	1,500	560	111
France	510	53	24	2
Germany	1,995	215	71	12
Greece	4,676	168	44	3
Ireland	1,382	87	27	6
Italy	13,118	284	83	11
Norway	1,261	110	52	23
Portugal	1,259	27	13	3
Spain	1,086	55	29	4
Sweden	1,443	97	49	12
United Kingdom	2,462	244	114	26
Other ²	3,284	160	63	9
Mexico	1,167	84	47	14
Philippine Islands	3,311	50	13	5
South America	319	22	13	2
United States possessions	69	7	4	1

¹ Covering work during period from January 1955 through date of completion of questionnaire (May-December 1956).

² Includes data for Yugoslavia (1,536 basic ques-

tionnaires were mailed, and 97.3 percent of them returned; 1 supplemental questionnaire was completed).

lating to the payments or where there was a concentration of beneficiaries. Bureau representatives have visited United States consular offices located in Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and Poland. There they interviewed a number of foreign beneficiaries and discussed problems relating to their benefit payments. These visits supplemented the regular and recurring foreign enforcement operations, which involve obtaining completed questionnaires from the beneficiaries.

Recent Legislation

Before 1955, earnings that were not covered for old-age and survivors insurance benefit and tax purposes could not affect a beneficiary's right to benefit payments.¹ As a result of the 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act, however, the right of a beneficiary who lives abroad to payments for months after December 1954 can be affected by either covered or noncovered work. The work may be performed as an employee or as a self-employed person carrying on a trade, business, or profession.

There are two separate retirement tests applicable to beneficiaries who work outside the United States. Those who work in covered employment or self-employment are subject to the same annual earnings test that is applied to all beneficiaries who work within the United States. Under this test, if a beneficiary has total earnings of \$1,200 or less in any 12-month taxable year, he is considered retired during each month of that year and receives his benefit for each month. If his total earnings in the full year exceed \$1,200, then for each \$80 (or fraction of \$80) of annual earnings in excess of the \$1,200 exemption, 1 month's benefit may be withheld. Benefits are withheld under this formula only for calendar months throughout which the beneficiary was under age 72 and during which he either worked as an employee for more than \$80 or rendered substantial services as a self-employed person.

¹ Enforcement operations similar to those currently being conducted were performed, however, before 1955, to verify continuing eligibility under the law then applicable. Eligibility involved such matters as death, marriage, and adoption.

A separate retirement test is applicable when the employment or self-employment is not covered under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. Beginning January 1, 1955, a beneficiary who engages in noncovered work outside the United States on any part of 7 or more calendar days of a month before the month he becomes age 72 loses his benefit payment for that month. This withholding of benefits is not affected by the amount of earnings from the noncovered work or the number of hours worked.

Thus, whenever an individual under age 72 works outside the United States his eligibility for benefits is subject to one retirement test or the other, depending on whether or not his work is covered for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefit and tax purposes.

In 1954, Congress also amended the Social Security Act to prohibit payment of benefits to individuals who are deported from the United States under specified circumstances.² The 1956 amendments imposed another condition that affects beneficiaries outside the United States—the prohibition of the payment of benefits to certain aliens who have resided outside the United States continuously for 6 months or more.³

² In general, section 202(n) of the act prohibits payment of benefits to persons deported under designated paragraphs of section 241(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act because of illegal entry, conviction of a crime, subversive activity, and the like.

³ Section 202(t) of the act prohibits payments after December 1956 to beneficiaries who are not citizens or nationals of the United States after they have been outside the United States for 6 consecutive calendar months. This prohibition does not affect the benefits, however, if (1) the beneficiary met eligibility requirements for benefits as of December 1956, (2) the person on whose earnings the benefit is based had lived in the United States at least 10 years or had acquired at least 40 quarters of coverage, (3) the withholding of benefits would be contrary to a treaty between the United States and the country of which the beneficiary is a citizen, (4) the beneficiary is a citizen or national of a country that has in effect a social insurance or pension system of general application, which pays periodic old-age, retirement, or death benefits to citizens of the United States outside that country, or (5) the beneficiary's absence is the result of active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Enforcement Efforts, 1955

Late in 1954, each beneficiary abroad was notified of the change in the Social Security Act that required him to report to the Social Security Administration if he engaged in non-covered work on 7 or more days of any calendar month. Many beneficiaries responded with the necessary reports. Even so, it was realized that foreign beneficiaries living abroad, some of whom had been on the rolls for a number of years, might not understand the obligation to report or, even if they understood, might not be capable of fulfilling the obligation. There was thus a clear need to verify the propriety of benefit payments being made to persons outside the country.

The problem was twofold. It was necessary to find a means, first, of ensuring that the thousands of beneficiaries living outside the United States understood the new requirements and, second, of obtaining correct reports from them regarding any occurrences that could affect their payments. It was believed that the most practicable method would be insistence upon a report from each beneficiary, attested to with formality under the local law.

Early in 1955 the Bureau mailed questionnaires to each of the 42,875 beneficiaries then residing outside the country. The questionnaires asked for information about the performance of any work during the period from January 1, 1955, to the date of signing—in the early summer of that year. Questions were also included relating to the occurrence at any time in the past of events that terminate benefits. If a completed questionnaire was not returned by July 10, 1955, payment was stopped until one was received. The requirement that every beneficiary complete a questionnaire and have his signature attested by a local official of the country in which he was living or by a foreign service officer of the United States gave reasonable assurance that the beneficiaries were aware of the necessity of reporting and that any event that might have made the payments improper was known.

Although surveys of the eligibility of foreign beneficiaries had been made in previous years, the 1955 for-

ign enforcement program was the first experience with enforcing the law as it had been amended in 1954. Data collected through the questionnaires showed that 354 beneficiaries had failed to make timely reports of work that disqualified them from receiving benefit payments. In addition to the monetary saving that resulted from the necessary adjustments with respect to these beneficiaries, the 1955 enforcement effort gave the Bureau invaluable experience in enforcing eligibility requirements in an area of claims where enforcement presents special problems.

Enforcement Efforts, 1956

The 1956 foreign enforcement program is the most recent; another will be started in the fall of 1958. Data gathered in connection with the 1956 enforcement effort give a fairly clear picture of the Nation's old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program as it operates abroad. The period covered was from January 1, 1955, through the date of completion of the questionnaire. (Completion dates ran from May to December 1956, but most beneficiaries had completed their questionnaires by June 1956.) All 48,246 beneficiaries who were living outside the United States as of April 1956 were reached (table 1). The information collected showed that 368 beneficiaries had failed to make the required reports, 73 had failed to report events that terminated their entitlement to benefits, and 295 had not made a timely report of the work that disqualified them from benefit payments for certain months.

Survey method.—To keep the questionnaires as simple as possible, two forms were used for conducting the 1956 foreign enforcement program. The first was a basic questionnaire, to be completed by all beneficiaries living outside the United States, and the second was a supplement, for completion only by those who stated on the basic questionnaire that they had done some work.

The basic questionnaire asked for information relating to the occurrence of any event that would terminate benefits (such as marriage, remarriage, divorce, or adoption). It also questioned whether a mother had a child of the insured individual in her care each month and whether the

individuals who were receiving benefit payments on behalf of a child or an incompetent adult were properly using the payments for the welfare of the beneficiary. The basic form asked, in addition, if the beneficiary had done any work during 1955 or 1956. The persons completing the questionnaires were instructed to have their signatures certified by any of seven different types of responsible local officials or by a foreign service officer of the United States.

The questionnaire was printed in eight languages and thus came to many of the beneficiaries in their native language. In this way there was reasonable assurance that the beneficiaries understood what was requested of them and that the necessary events were reported correctly.

Questionnaires to beneficiaries in the United States possessions of Guam, American Samoa, Midway, the Panama Canal Zone, and Wake were sent by the Bureau's six payment centers direct to the beneficiaries. All other questionnaires were addressed by the payment centers and sent to foreign service posts of the State Department for mailing. The foreign service posts were thus put in a position to maintain controls that ensured proper completion of the individual questionnaires, to withhold benefit checks of beneficiaries who failed to complete a questionnaire on time, and to otherwise carry out their part of the operation.

If a beneficiary indicated on the basic questionnaire that he had worked during 1955 or 1956, he was mailed a supplemental questionnaire, printed in English only. In this second questionnaire, he was asked for detailed information, necessary to show whether the work in question was covered or noncovered and whether or not it was sufficient to require the withholding of payments for certain months. By using a separate questionnaire for the 2,740 beneficiaries who worked, the basic questionnaires were kept much shorter and simpler—and thus much easier to understand and complete—for the 45,506 who reported no work on the basic questionnaire. Signatures on the supplemental questionnaires were certified to in the same manner as were those on the basic questionnaires.

Cooperation by the State Department.—The Department of State played a vital role in carrying out the foreign enforcement survey. It supplied invaluable assistance in the planning and timing of the entire operation. Typical of other assistance the Department extended was the help it gave in arranging for translations of the enforcement questionnaires into several languages. It not only helped in determining the countries where the various foreign languages were understood but also arranged for translations to be made by the service posts situated in the particular countries. In this way, the Bureau gained additional assurance that the translations were written in a style readily understood in the foreign countries involved.

The Bureau payment centers and the State Department's foreign service posts worked as a team in carrying out the tremendous job of securing completed questionnaires from all beneficiaries living abroad. In carrying out their part of the operation, the foreign service posts distributed the pre-addressed questionnaires to the beneficiaries in their areas, assisted those who needed help in completing the questionnaires, examined replies for completeness, secured supplemental questionnaires when the beneficiary indicated he had worked, and returned the completed forms to the Social Security Administration. In addition, the foreign service posts maintained controls to ensure that replies were received and undertook investigations to determine why some questionnaires were not returned. At the same time, the Bureau payment centers maintained controls on all outstanding questionnaires and adjusted their records to correspond with the information furnished on the returned questionnaires. If a completed questionnaire had not been returned by October 1956, benefit payments were stopped and the beneficiary was notified by letter that his benefits would be discontinued until the completed form was returned.

Scope of the survey.—In April 1956, basic questionnaires were sent to each of the 48,246 beneficiaries then residing outside the United States. Of these, 32,476 were in Europe, with 13,118 in Italy, 4,676 in Greece, 2,462 in the United Kingdom, and 1,995 in

Table 2.—Beneficiaries completing supplemental questionnaires and indicating work in survey period,¹ by type of work and citizenship status and by place of residence, 1956 foreign survey

Beneficiaries' place of residence	Type of work		Citizenship			
	Total	Employed	Self-employed	U.S. citizen	Alien	
Total.....	2,605	2,251	354	1,407	1,198	
Africa.....	16	14	2	13	3	
Asia.....	124	106	18	35	89	
Australia and New Zealand.....	21	18	3	8	13	
Canada.....	803	685	118	311	492	
Central America and West Indies.....	76	67	9	51	25	
Europe.....	1,417	1,245	172	918	499	
France.....	55	46	9	23	32	
Germany.....	202	182	20	128	74	
Greece.....	163	134	29	126	37	
Ireland.....	84	70	14	69	15	
Italy.....	238	217	21	184	54	
Norway.....	106	86	20	58	48	
Portugal.....	27	25	2	16	11	
Spain.....	57	54	3	39	18	
Sweden.....	91	83	8	56	35	
United Kingdom.....	230	214	16	110	120	
Other.....	164	134	30	109	55	
Mexico.....	88	69	19	48	40	
Philippine Islands.....	33	24	9	2	31	
South America.....	20	16	4	14	6	
U.S. possessions.....	7	7	0	7	0	

¹ Work in 7 or more days in 1 or more months during 1955-56; includes cases subject to annual earnings test.

Germany. Among the non-European countries, most of the beneficiaries were in Canada (7,213), the Philippine Islands (3,311), and Mexico (1,167). A total of 2,521 beneficiaries were living in Asia.

Each beneficiary received a basic questionnaire in the English language, and 35,402 beneficiaries also received duplicate basic questionnaires printed in a foreign language (Italian, 13,119; French, 7,758⁴; Spanish, 6,177; Greek, 4,676; German, 2,278; Portuguese, 1,322; Turkish, 72). Forty-five percent of the beneficiaries who were mailed foreign language questionnaires chose to complete the foreign questionnaire in preference to the accompanying English form. The percentages varied from country to country.

The response to the questionnaires was surprisingly good. Eighty-nine percent of the questionnaires mailed in April 1956 had been completed and

⁴ Most of the French questionnaires were sent to Canada because of its bilingual character. The majority of the questionnaires from beneficiaries living in Canada were, however, completed in English.

returned to the Bureau payment centers by July 1956; substantially all the questionnaires (99 percent) had been returned by November 1956.

Results of 1956 enforcement operation.—The following information was yielded by the questionnaires. Of all beneficiaries outside the United States, 2,740 had engaged in work of some kind during 1955 or 1956. Of the 2,605 beneficiaries with work on 7 or more days of any 1 month, 2,251 worked as employees for wages and 354 were engaged only in self-employment (table 2). There was no loss of benefit payments in 1,403 cases, either because the beneficiary was aged 72 or over or because the work was not substantial enough under the retirement test to require loss of benefits.

A total of 1,202 of the beneficiaries who executed questionnaires were ineligible for benefit payments for 1 or more months of 1955 or 1956 because of their work. Seventy-five percent of this group had already made reports of their work at the proper time. Thus, the questionnaires disclosed work-reporting violations for only 295 beneficiaries. There were, then, 2.5 percent of all beneficiaries outside the country who were ineligible to receive benefit payments for certain months because of work—1.9 percent had reported their work voluntarily, and the survey disclosed an additional 0.6 percent who were ineligible because of work that had not been previously reported.

Table 3.—Benefit suspensions based on work first disclosed in questionnaire, by beneficiaries' place of residence and by type of earnings test, 1956 foreign survey

Beneficiaries' place of residence	Total	7-day test		Annual earnings test	
		Total	Old-age beneficiary (retired worker) only	Total	Old-age beneficiary (retired worker) only
Total.....	295	241	147	54	50
Canada.....	148	137	77	11	8
United Kingdom.....	26	26	16	0	0
Norway.....	23	13	11	10	10
Other European countries.....	62	33	22	29	29
All other.....	36	32	21	4	3

Table 4.—Beneficiaries with work in 1955 and/or 1956, as disclosed in questionnaires, by type of benefit, 1956 foreign survey

Type of benefit	Total number of questionnaires	Number of beneficiaries reporting work		
		Total	In 1955 only	In 1956 only
Total.....	48,246	2,814	1,838	120
Old-age.....	29,349	2,424	1,740	65
Wife's or husband's.....	7,398	36	12	6
Child's.....	4,012	87	18	26
Widow's or widow's.....	4,695	51	20	4
Mother's.....	2,427	211	45	17
Parent's.....	365	5	3	2

Of the 295 work-reporting violations, 148 were in Canada and 111 were concentrated in the European countries. In other areas, work-reporting violations were scattered, with 14 reported in Mexico, six in Central America and the West Indies, five in Asia, and five in the Philippine Islands (table 1).

Of the 295 beneficiaries who failed to report their work before executing the enforcement questionnaire, 241 had derived only earnings that were not covered for social insurance benefit or tax purposes, and accordingly they were subject to the 7-day work test (table 3). The remaining 54 had earnings in covered work, and they were found ineligible for benefit payments under the \$1,200 annual earnings test. The total amount of such overpayments disclosed by the 1956 enforcement operation has been estimated at more than \$100,000.

Of the 48,246 questionnaires, about 87 percent went to aged beneficiaries. Retired-worker beneficiaries made up considerably more than half (29,349) of the group receiving questionnaires, and 4,012 or 8 percent were sent to child beneficiaries (table 4).

The 1956 enforcement program also disclosed the deaths of 66 beneficiaries that had not previously been reported (table 5). The highest concentration of unreported deaths was in Italy, where 39 deaths had not been reported before the return of the enforcement questionnaire. Although the program disclosed 66 deaths not previously reported, it did not reveal any problems relating to

the negotiation of checks issued for and after months of death; checks issued for and after the months of death had been returned uncashed.

The questionnaires disclosed seven other events terminating benefits. The benefits of five children were terminated as a result of marriages, and two widows' benefits were terminated because of remarriage.

The 1956 enforcement operation revealed an additional 40 beneficiaries who either were not or eventually might not be eligible to benefit payments for certain months. Five beneficiaries entitled to mothers' benefits were ineligible to receive benefit payments because they did not have a child of the insured person in their care; payments to 19 individuals receiving benefits on behalf of a child or an incompetent adult were suspended until guardianship problems could be resolved, and payments to 16 beneficiaries were suspended for other reasons, including failure to furnish requested information.

Bureau Missions to Foreign Countries

In June 1957, Treasury Department restrictions on United States payments to individuals residing in Poland were lifted.⁵ At that time, there were some 317 beneficiary families in Poland whose benefit payments had been withheld for periods ranging up to 7 years. To verify the fact that these beneficiaries were alive and that no events affecting their eligibility for monthly benefits had taken place, the Bureau dispatched representatives to that country in October 1957. The representatives, working with officials of the State Department, conducted an in-

tensive program for verification of eligibility requirements and made arrangements to facilitate proper reinstatement of monthly benefits to the Polish beneficiaries. The results show, to date, that about 90 percent of the families have some payments coming to them.

The Philippine Islands has a fairly large concentration of beneficiaries. For this reason, and also because various Federal agencies have had some

Table 5.—*Unreported events terminating benefits, as disclosed in questionnaires,¹ by type of event and type of benefit, 1956 foreign survey*

Type of benefit	Total	Death	Marriage or re-marriage
Total	73	266	27
Old-age	46	46	0
Wife's or husband's	11	11	0
Child's	5	0	5
Widow's or widower's	8	8	0
Mother's	2	0	2
Parent's	1	1	0

¹ Received through Nov. 30, 1956.

² For about 60 percent of the cases, checks could not be discontinued until 3-4 months after the death.

³ Resulted in overpayments for an average of 6 months.

difficulty in administering their programs in the Philippines, Bureau representatives were sent to that country in early 1958 to determine, firsthand, the effectiveness of the insurance program. The representatives investigated a sample group of beneficiary families; conducted—at the source of the records—a special study of proofs of age, relationship, and marriage; and collected valuable information from official and other sources. All beneficiaries in the sample group were identified and accounted for. Available sources of reliable documentary evidence were compiled to obviate the need for accepting affidavits, established as being generally undependable in this area. It was found that economic conditions in the Philippine Islands make it unlikely that beneficiaries would work enough to affect their continuing eligibility to benefit

⁵ The Treasury Department imposes restrictions on the delivery of checks to residents of certain countries where internal conditions make it seem unlikely the recipient would receive the full value of the payment. As a result of several measures undertaken by the United States Government to broaden commercial and financial relations with Poland, the restriction imposed in late 1950 on delivery of checks to Polish residents was removed in June 1957.

payments. Furthermore, the need for benefit payments to sustain the family and the custom of having children attain the best possible education militate against the likelihood of marriages by widows or their children, since benefits would then be terminated. In those instances where Manila banks had been selected as payees for children, it was found that this was a sound and efficient arrangement. The appraisal showed that, in general, the situation in the Philippines was not unfavorable, and it supplied a basis for improving program administration in certain respects.

Conclusion

The enforcement operations of 1955 and 1956 proved effective devices for securing needed information from a substantial number of beneficiaries living outside the United States. The operations were smooth and uncomplicated, and they resulted in substantial savings. The program reached all beneficiaries living abroad, and it unquestionably played a significant part in making them better acquainted with their reporting responsibilities and with the importance placed on compliance with those responsibilities. The major enforcement operations have been supplemented by special visits and surveys in foreign countries as the need was indicated. It is expected that these surveys will continue to be made wherever conditions warrant them, as part of the effort to ensure a sound and efficient administration of the program abroad.

Obtaining detailed information from the thousands of foreign beneficiaries scattered in every corner of the world was more than an ordinary undertaking. The methods employed to date for accomplishing this task have proved effective. Experience gained from past enforcement operations, as well as information acquired by Bureau representatives in their visits to foreign countries, will prove valuable in making future foreign enforcement programs even more effective.

Financing Public Child Welfare Services

by SETH LOW*

CHILD welfare services furnished by the States and localities are financed from Federal, State, and local funds. A study of expenditures made by State and local public welfare agencies for child welfare services in the year ended June 30, 1956, shows that, although the States vary in the amounts expended, some patterns become apparent when they are grouped according to region, urban-rural character, and income level. The following pages show not only the expenditures of 1955-56 but also trends for selected earlier years.

The expenditures reported do not represent a complete account of outlays for all child welfare programs under public auspices. The data exclude expenditures for public institutions, whether or not they are administered by public welfare departments; expenditures for services that are made directly and not through the public welfare agencies (for example, amounts spent for services provided by juvenile courts and youth authorities and appropriations made directly by a State legislature to voluntary organizations); and public assistance payments. Payments for foster care of children made from State public assistance funds are, however, included. Because these limitations affect individual States differently, they should be taken into account in any comparison of State expenditures.

Expenditures in 1955-56

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, State and local public welfare agencies spent an estimated \$145 million from Federal, State, and local funds for child welfare services.¹

* Division of Research, Children's Bureau. Adapted from Seth Low, *Financing Public Child Welfare Services: 1956, with Selected Trend Data* (Children's Bureau Statistical Series, No. 46, 1958). For a fuller treatment of the subject, see the report.

¹ The estimate is based on information received from the 45 State public welfare agencies that submitted "substantially complete" expenditure reports for 1955-56—that is, reports including at least 90 percent of the child welfare expenditures of State and local agencies in the reporting State.

This outlay is the highest on record and is 8 percent higher than the amount spent in 1954-55; the total included \$6.9 million from Federal funds.

For the Nation as a whole expenditures were higher in the fiscal year 1955-56 than in the preceding year. The amounts spent from all three sources showed an increase. State funds went up 10 percent; local funds, 6 percent; and Federal funds, 1 percent. The more rapid rise in State funds is attributable mainly to a change in Connecticut's program, under which the State assumed full responsibility for neglected children who are committed to public guardianship; the responsibility had previously been shared with local communities.

Expenditures were lower in 10 of the 39 States that reported completely for both years. The percentage decreases, ranging from 1 percent in New Hampshire to 26 percent in the Virgin Islands, were greatest in States with small total outlays—for example, Idaho, the Virgin Islands, and Wyoming. Twenty-nine States reported increases, which ranged from less than 1 percent in Puerto Rico to 22 percent in Louisiana.

Most of the outlay was made by a few States. California, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—the five States with the largest expenditures—spent 54 percent of the estimated total. New York alone spent \$41.7 million or 29 percent of the total. The five States (excluding the Virgin Islands) with the smallest expenditures were Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, and their combined expenditures amounted to less than 1 percent.

Public expenditures for child welfare services have two major purposes: (1) to provide for children receiving foster care, and (2) to provide professional services for all children (those receiving foster care and the much larger group living in their own homes) as well as to meet operating costs. The cost of professional services, as such, cannot be measured

from the data now available. The best available data are the reported expenditures for personnel—largely salaries of professional personnel but including also those of clerical and other workers—and the reported expenditures for educational leave to provide professional training. Other expenditures for "facilitating" services include those for office space, supplies, communication, and travel. In 1955-56 an estimated \$104 million, or 72 percent of the total national expenditure, was used to pay for the foster care of children, \$35 million (24 percent) for personnel, \$500,000 (0.4 percent) for educational leave, and \$6 million (4 percent) for other expenditures (table 1).

State and local funds are used primarily for foster-care payments, and Federal funds are used to support professional services for children by helping to pay the salaries of professional personnel and finance their education. Until 1951, in fact, Federal funds could not, as a matter of policy, be used to finance foster-care payments except in a very limited way. In 1955-56, 70 percent of State funds and 81 percent of local funds went for foster-care payments, and 95 percent of Federal expenditures were for professional and facilitating services, as shown below.

Purpose of expenditure	Source of funds			
	Total	Federal	State	Local
Total	100	100	100	100
Foster care payments	72	5	70	81
Professional and facilitating services	28	95	30	19
Personnel and other costs	28	87	30	19
Educational leave	(1)	8	0	0

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent.

In recent years foster-care payments have constituted nearly three-fourths of all reported public child welfare expenditures. The States vary widely, however, in the percentage of their expenditures devoted to this purpose. In 1955-56 the range was

from 3 percent in Idaho to 93 percent in Pennsylvania. The percentage was greatest in the Northeast, in the most urban States, and in the highest-income States (table 2). It was smallest in the South, in the most rural States, and in the lowest-income States. These factors are often interrelated; many of the rural and low-income States, for example, are found in the South.

The regional differences between the Northeast and the South reflect

several factors in addition to rurality and income level. There is a long history in the Northeast, going back more than 300 years in some States, of public responsibility for child welfare, chiefly in the area of foster care; in many Southern States acceptance of this responsibility is a much more recent development. The Northeast also has a well-established tradition, which does not exist on a comparable scale in the South, of public payments to voluntary agen-

cies and institutions for the care of children. In addition, relatively fewer of the children served by public welfare agencies in the South in 1955-56 were receiving foster care, and more were living in their own homes, than in the Northeast.

The variations between States must also be considered in the light of the character and organization of foster-care services in individual States, since these services absorb the greater part of child welfare funds. Indiana

Table 1.—*Amount and percentage distribution of public child welfare expenditures, by purpose and by State, fiscal year 1955-56*¹

State	Amount					Percentage distribution				
	Total	Foster-care payments	Personnel	Educational leave	Other	Total	Foster-care payments	Personnel	Educational leave	Other
United States, estimated total...	\$145,000,000	\$104,000,000	\$34,700,000	\$500,000	\$5,800,000	100.0	71.7	23.9	0.4	4.0
45 States, total ² ...	133,007,878	95,503,338	31,793,719	434,855	5,275,966	100.0	71.8	23.9	0.3	4.0
Alabama ³ ...	968,087	394,705	547,078	5,944	20,360	100.0	40.8	56.5	0.6	2.1
Arizona...	446,389	303,826	121,354	6,760	14,449	100.0	68.1	27.2	1.5	3.2
Arkansas...	438,952	227,538	146,903	8,110	56,401	100.0	51.8	33.5	1.8	12.9
California...	5 12,193,598	7,281,096	4,225,956	-----	686,546	100.0	59.7	34.7	-----	5.6
Colorado...	741,754	445,501	206,138	7,875	42,240	100.0	65.4	27.8	1.1	5.7
Connecticut...	4,628,136	3,801,323	711,145	5,949	109,719	100.0	82.1	15.4	0.1	2.4
Delaware...	527,332	323,156	166,941	4,462	32,773	100.0	61.3	31.7	0.8	6.2
District of Columbia...	1,374,652	806,751	538,274	-----	29,627	100.0	58.7	39.2	-----	2.1
Florida...	607,774	307,266	247,278	14,112	39,118	100.0	50.6	40.7	2.3	6.4
Georgia...	968,692	7543,669	371,318	9,683	44,022	100.0	56.1	38.3	1.0	4.6
Hawaii...	565,386	386,581	158,622	2,654	17,529	100.0	68.4	28.0	0.5	3.1
Idaho...	39,011	1,258	32,013	1,788	3,952	100.0	3.2	82.1	4.6	10.1
Illinois...	4,491,516	3,164,887	* 1,093,073	46,962	186,594	100.0	70.5	24.3	1.0	4.2
Indiana ⁴ ...	3,429,114	2,228,781	1,024,755	-----	175,578	100.0	65.0	29.0	-----	5.1
Iowa...	694,702	154,077	391,819	17,087	131,719	100.0	22.2	56.4	2.4	19.0
Louisiana...	2,468,101	1,672,456	657,239	15,868	122,538	100.0	67.8	26.6	0.6	5.0
Maine...	1,423,522	* 1,038,676	304,816	2,966	77,064	100.0	73.0	21.4	0.2	5.4
Maryland...	3,476,008	2,215,334	1,038,583	4,143	217,948	100.0	63.7	29.9	0.1	6.3
Massachusetts...	5,093,929	4,082,266	846,920	1,620	* 163,123	100.0	80.2	16.6	(*)	3.2
Michigan...	1,643,743	537,008	930,825	-----	175,910	100.0	32.7	56.6	-----	10.7
Minnesota...	4,396,054	1,950,409	2,037,555	28,067	380,023	100.0	44.4	46.4	0.6	8.6
Mississippi...	724,091	176,990	425,474	14,322	107,305	100.0	24.4	58.8	2.0	14.8
Missouri...	1,248,544	673,058	472,039	16,110	87,337	100.0	53.9	37.8	1.3	7.0
Montana...	308,872	157,367	165,855	15,127	30,523	100.0	42.6	45.0	4.1	8.3
New Hampshire...	723,683	536,478	142,947	10	44,248	100.0	74.1	19.8	(*)	6.1
New Mexico...	660,375	272,983	232,140	7,797	147,455	100.0	41.3	35.2	1.2	22.3
New York...	41,763,337	* 35,934,498	* 5,225,023	15,678	* 588,138	100.0	86.1	12.5	(*)	1.4
North Dakota...	373,353	234,032	110,676	5,894	22,751	100.0	62.7	29.6	1.6	6.1
Ohio...	6,841,567	4,798,472	1,820,932	10,902	211,261	100.0	70.1	26.6	0.2	3.1
Oklahoma...	634,373	173,727	312,619	21,136	126,891	100.0	27.4	40.3	3.3	20.0
Oregon...	2,300,606	* 1,508,119	645,000	20,400	127,087	100.0	65.6	28.0	0.9	5.5
Pennsylvania...	12,353,391	11,422,619	878,569	12,196	40,007	100.0	92.5	7.1	0.1	0.3
Puerto Rico...	743,668	240,664	411,523	2,915	88,566	100.0	32.4	55.3	0.4	11.9
Rhode Island...	710,095	* 456,946	222,625	6,225	24,299	100.0	64.3	31.4	0.9	3.4
South Carolina...	404,573	197,392	190,209	-----	16,972	100.0	48.8	47.0	-----	4.2
South Dakota...	273,083	127,420	115,145	525	* 29,943	100.0	46.7	42.2	0.2	10.9
Tennessee...	870,569	329,128	449,050	30,037	68,354	100.0	37.6	51.2	3.4	7.8
Texas...	1,030,985	293,462	598,909	13,745	124,869	100.0	28.5	58.1	1.3	12.1
Utah...	464,030	286,933	146,238	3,328	27,531	100.0	61.9	31.5	0.7	5.9
Vermont...	709,779	504,203	127,212	2,432	75,932	100.0	71.0	17.9	0.4	10.7
Virgin Islands...	64,531	23,718	34,757	-----	6,056	100.0	36.7	53.9	-----	9.4
Washington...	3,959,016	2,203,887	1,529,326	13,214	212,589	100.0	55.7	38.6	0.3	5.4
West Virginia...	1,264,031	841,221	350,022	10,676	62,112	100.0	66.6	27.7	0.8	4.9
Wisconsin...	3,722,700	2,097,300	1,333,300	22,800	269,300	100.0	56.4	35.8	0.6	7.2
Wyoming...	176,224	106,157	55,524	5,336	9,207	100.0	60.3	31.5	3.0	5.2

¹ For year ended June 30, 1956, with the following exceptions: Arizona, fiscal year 1954-55; Ohio and Pennsylvania, calendar year 1955.

² States making substantially complete reports (including at least 90 percent of the total child welfare expenditures of State and local public welfare agencies). Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and North Carolina transmitted incomplete reports. No reports were received from Alaska, New Jersey, and Virginia.

³ Because of improved reporting, data not comparable with those for earlier years.

⁴ Excludes some expenditures for medical care and services.

⁵ Includes a small amount for licensing of boarding homes and institutions for the aged.

⁶ Includes some payments in behalf of children living with relatives.

⁷ Includes contributions and payments from relatives, private organizations, and other sources.

⁸ Excludes some expenditures for part-time and other personnel.

⁹ Excludes some expenditures for rent, light, heat, and other administrative costs.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2.—*Percentage distribution of public child welfare expenditures, by purpose and by specified State group, fiscal year 1955-56*¹

State group	Purpose of expenditures		
	Total	Foster-care payments	Professional and facilitating services
Estimated total, 53 States	100	72	28
Region:			
Northeast.....	100	86	14
North Central.....	100	59	41
South.....	100	54	46
West.....	100	59	41
Urban-rural character ² :			
Most urban.....	100	78	22
Semirural.....	100	56	44
Most rural.....	100	48	52
Income level ³ :			
Highest-income.....	100	77	23
Middle-income.....	100	54	46
Lowest-income.....	100	53	47

¹ Data for 45 reporting States.

² Classification based on a ranking of States according to the percentage of their population living in urban places as defined in the 1950 Census.

³ Data for 42 States; excludes the Territories, for which per capita income statistics are not available.

and Ohio, for example, have extensive programs serving children in county homes. The juvenile courts in Michigan often provide foster care, as well as other services for children. Certain expenditures for foster care in Illinois were financed out of a special fund, not administered by the welfare agencies. In Iowa the State Board of Control furnishes some foster-care services, and Idaho makes legislative appropriations directly to certain voluntary agencies and institutions. If all public expenditures for foster care in these States were included in the reports, both the amounts of expenditure and the proportions of the total spent for foster care probably would be considerably higher than the figures shown here.

Source of Funds

Child welfare is one of the public welfare programs in which there is heavy reliance on local funds. The estimated total of \$145 million spent for these programs in 1955-56 included \$64 million or 44 percent from local funds, \$74 million or 51 percent from State funds, and slightly less than \$7 million, or 5 percent, from Federal funds (table 3).

State and Federal funds were used

for the child welfare programs in all 45 reporting States. No local funds were expended in 14 States,² where the programs are State-administered through county or district offices of the State welfare agency, but in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania the local share of expenditures exceeded 90 percent.

There is no relationship between the total amount spent by a State from State and local funds and the relative proportions of State and local funds that are used. States with a high proportion of expenditures from State-appropriated funds are as likely to have low public child welfare expenditures per child under age 21 in the population as they are to have high expenditures. Among the 45 reporting States, the 14 in which all non-Federal expenditures came from State-appropriated funds ranked from third to forty-fifth in per capita expenditures.

State and local funds almost exclusively, and in about equal measure, financed the board and care of foster children in 1955-56; the Federal expenditure for this purpose was small (less than 1/2 of 1 percent of the total). For professional and facilitating services, however, the Federal share amounted to 16 percent of the national expenditure and financed educational leave almost completely. Of the expenditures for professional and facilitating services other than educational leave, the largest outlay (55 percent) was from State funds, and 30 percent was from local funds.

Among the States, the Federal share of total expenditures for professional and facilitating services varied markedly. The percentage was less than 5 percent in California and New York, but in 20 States it represented more than 30 percent and in six States (Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, South Carolina, the Virgin Islands, and Wyoming) it was more than 50 percent.

The Federal share was substantially larger in (1) the most rural States, (2) the lowest-income States, (3) States with relatively small public

² Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, the Virgin Islands, and Washington.

child welfare programs, and (4) the South. These differences result, in large part, from the way Federal funds are distributed to the States. To strengthen child welfare services in predominantly rural areas, the Social Security Act provides that each State's grant, above a flat amount (not to exceed \$40,000), shall be proportional to the size of its rural child population. The 1956 pattern of Federal expenditures shows the effect of this provision. By no means all the variation that is found in the federal share of State expenditures is, how-

Table 3.—*Percentage distribution of public child welfare expenditures, by source of funds and by State, fiscal year 1955-56*¹

State	Percentage distribution			
	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds
United States, estimated total.....	100.0	4.8	51.2	44.0
45 States, total ²	100.0	4.3	51.5	44.2
Alabama.....	100.0	22.3	77.7	-----
Arizona.....	100.0	16.6	83.4	(3)
Arkansas.....	100.0	35.9	54.8	9.3
California.....	100.0	2.0	65.2	32.8
Colorado.....	100.0	9.3	49.9	40.8
Connecticut.....	100.0	1.5	94.5	4.0
Delaware.....	100.0	8.5	91.5	-----
Dist. of Col.....	100.0	2.1	97.9	-----
Florida.....	100.0	19.5	37.2	43.3
Georgia.....	100.0	23.0	8.7	68.3
Hawaii.....	100.0	7.3	92.7	-----
Idaho.....	100.0	79.6	20.4	-----
Illinois.....	100.0	4.2	73.2	22.6
Indiana.....	100.0	3.0	0.4	96.6
Iowa.....	100.0	21.2	50.1	28.7
Louisiana.....	100.0	7.0	93.0	-----
Maine.....	100.0	4.9	95.1	-----
Maryland.....	100.0	2.9	59.8	37.3
Massachusetts.....	100.0	1.5	92.2	6.3
Michigan.....	100.0	13.5	79.8	6.7
Minnesota.....	100.0	4.3	17.7	78.0
Mississippi.....	100.0	30.0	65.2	4.8
Missouri.....	100.0	14.3	21.7	64.0
Montana.....	100.0	17.0	38.4	44.6
New Hampshire.....	100.0	7.9	18.0	74.1
New Mexico.....	100.0	11.1	88.9	-----
New York.....	100.0	0.5	51.7	47.8
North Dakota.....	100.0	17.5	46.6	35.9
Ohio.....	100.0	3.2	1.7	95.1
Oklahoma.....	100.0	22.3	74.4	3.3
Oregon.....	100.0	3.1	85.5	11.4
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	1.4	0.5	98.1
Puerto Rico.....	100.0	26.2	73.8	-----
Rhode Island.....	100.0	5.4	94.6	-----
South Carolina.....	100.0	45.7	38.1	16.2
South Dakota.....	100.0	23.6	60.1	16.3
Tennessee.....	100.0	22.2	50.5	27.3
Texas.....	100.0	33.2	23.7	43.1
Utah.....	100.0	11.8	88.2	-----
Vermont.....	100.0	7.5	63.0	29.5
Virgin Islands.....	100.0	46.9	53.1	-----
Washington.....	100.0	2.8	97.2	-----
West Virginia.....	100.0	12.8	27.9	59.3
Wisconsin.....	100.0	4.8	58.2	37.0
Wyoming.....	100.0	20.9	51.1	28.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 2, table 1.

³ A small but unknown amount was expended for medical payments.

ever, accounted for by the formula applied in allotting Federal funds. Even if all States were to receive an equal amount, the Federal percentage would still vary since the level of State and local expenditures varies widely.

The proportion of expenditures from Federal funds was greatest in the groups of States in which the localities provide the least. The local share, for example, was only 3 percent in the most rural States but 34 percent in the most urban. Federal funds may therefore be said to "compensate" for the low level, or absence, of local expenditures in certain groups of States. The western region was an exception; there the relatively low local share (15 percent) was accompanied by the highest level of State expenditure among the four regions.

Relation to Child Population

States with larger child populations tend, as would be expected, to have larger absolute amounts of expenditure for public child welfare services, but the correlation between the two factors is far from perfect. Texas, for example, which in 1955-56 ranked fourth among the States in child population, was twentieth in total expenditures. Florida and South Carolina, ranking fifteenth and nineteenth in child population, were thirty-third and thirty-ninth in expenditures. These extreme differences cannot be attributed fully to a lack of comparability of the reported expenditures of these States with those of other States.

Perhaps a more significant way of relating expenditures to child population is in terms of per capita expenditures (expenditures per child under age 21 in the population). Per capita expenditures, by holding constant, in a sense, the child population factor, make it possible to compare States of different size. In 1955-56, State per capita expenditures ranged from \$8.00 in New York to \$0.15 in Idaho; the estimated national average was \$2.31 (table 4).

In general, the Northeast and the West had the highest per capita expenditures and the South the lowest. Per capita expenditures were more than five times as large in the Northeast as in the South, four times as

large in the most urban States as in the most rural, and more than three times as large in the highest-income States as in the lowest-income States.

California's per capita expenditure was less than that of the other West Coast States—perhaps a reflection, at least in part, of the extraordinary in-

crease in its child population in recent years. Between April 1, 1950, and July 1, 1955, California's population under age 21 rose 37 percent, compared with a rise of 21 percent in both Oregon and Washington and a 16-percent rise in the continental United States.³ Factors that tend to lower reported expenditures in Idaho and in many of the North Central States (Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio) have already been indicated. Louisiana was a notable exception to the low level of per capita expenditures prevailing in the South.

A feature of the composition of the population that throws much light on the social characteristics and human needs of any community is the relationship between the size of the child population and the size of the adult population of working age. Since the child population is dependent for its care and support on the adult population of working age, the extent of adult responsibility for children in a community can be measured by determining the number of children under age 18 for every 100 adults aged 18-64. Where this "child dependency ratio" is high, family responsibilities and requirements for social welfare services are likely to be heavy. State child-dependency ratios and State child welfare expenditures may therefore usefully be considered together.

A State with a large child population may have a low dependency ratio, and one with a small child population may have a high ratio. As of July 1, 1955, New York and California, for example, ranked first and second, respectively, among States in the absolute size of the child population under age 18 but were forty-eighth and fortieth with respect to the child-dependency ratio.⁴ Mississippi and New Mexico were twenty-fifth and thirty-sixth, respectively, in child population, and their child-dependency rates were the two highest.

As shown in table 5, there were 60

Table 4.—*Public child welfare expenditures per capita for population under age 21, by State, fiscal years 1951-52 through 1955-56*

State	Per capita expenditure for population under age 21				
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
United States, estimated total ¹	\$2.03	\$2.11	\$2.14	\$2.22	\$2.31
Ala.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.72
Alaska.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ariz.	1.30	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.11
Ark.	.44	.47	.53	.61	.59
Calif.	2.77	2.84	2.71	2.63	2.69
Colo.	.97	.96	1.02	1.09	1.26
Conn.	5.22	5.27	5.54	5.61	6.20
Del.	3.16	3.43	3.39	3.39	3.71
D. C.	5.38	5.03	4.98	5.08	5.85
Fla.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.47
Ga.	.46	.51	.58	.60	.63
Hawaii.	3.56	3.37	3.17	2.74	2.52
Idaho.	.33	.22	.24	.19	.15
Ill.	1.48	1.36	1.31	1.36	1.40
Ind.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.09
Iowa.	.54	.59	.59	.67	.69
Kans.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ky.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
La.	1.12	1.18	1.40	1.66	1.96
Maine.	3.76	3.94	4.15	4.24	4.17
Md.	(2)	2.95	3.22	3.21	3.42
Mass.	3.59	3.58	3.49	3.28	3.16
Mich.	.59	.56	.58	.59	.58
Minn.	2.68	2.78	3.04	3.33	3.56
Miss.	.44	.62	.81	.73	.75
Mo.	.70	.66	.75	.80	.84
Mont.	1.34	1.44	1.30	1.36	1.46
Nebr.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nev.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
N. H.	3.61	3.70	3.72	3.79	3.67
N. J.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
N. Mex.	1.46	1.49	1.52	1.56	1.80
N. Y.	6.94	7.47	7.47	7.46	8.00
N. C.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
N. Dak.	1.03	1.30	1.37	1.24	1.36
Ohio.	1.83	1.98	2.06	2.02	2.07
Okla.	.50	.54	.69	.89	.76
Oreg.	2.78	2.85	2.95	3.46	3.66
Pa.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.23
P. R.	.50	.47	.54	.61	.60
R. I.	3.08	3.05	2.90	2.76	2.63
S. C.	.27	.35	.40	.37	.38
S. Dak.	.84	.85	.97	.98	.99
Tenn.	.47	.59	.64	.67	.63
Tex.	.22	.23	.25	.26	.30
Utah.	1.36	1.38	1.25	1.20	1.27
Vt.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5.00
V. I.	3.89	4.16	3.69	7.24	5.38
Va.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wash.	3.57	3.37	3.87	4.13	4.10
W. Va.	1.25	1.40	1.40	1.45	1.52
Wis.	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.55	2.65
Wyo.	.94	1.19	1.51	1.77	1.41

¹ Estimated total expenditures, based on reports from the following number of States: 1951-52, 38 States; 1952-53 and 1953-54, 39 States; 1954-55, 40 States; 1955-56, 45 States.

² Report incomplete.

³ No report.

³ Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 151, Feb. 11, 1957.*

⁴ The ratio is based on Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian population by age groups (*Current Population Reports, op. cit.*).

children under age 18 for every 100 adults aged 18-64 in the United States at the beginning of July 1955. Mississippi, with 87 children for every 100 adults, had the highest child-dependency ratio, followed by New Mexico (85 per 100), South Carolina (83), Utah (80), and Arkansas (78). At the other extreme was the District of Columbia (38 per 100), followed by New York (48), New Jersey (49), Connecticut (51), and Illinois and Massachusetts (53 each). The "burden" of child dependency clearly is distributed unequally among the States.

There was a fairly strong inverse relationship between the States' per capita expenditures for child welfare services in 1955-56 and their child-dependency ratios. The ratio was highest in the most rural States, the

tionally between requirements and expenditures.

State Fiscal Effort

It has been noted that per capita expenditures per child under age 21 in the population and per capita personal income levels of the States are related directly. The relationship between per capita expenditures from State and local funds and State personal income per capita is fairly strong. It would appear stronger if all public outlays for child welfare, and not only those of the public welfare agencies, were included in the reports of Illinois, Michigan, and other States whose data are not fully comparable with those of most States. Limitations in the data alone, however, cannot explain why, for example, Maine and Vermont, which rank twenty-fifth and twenty-ninth, respectively, in personal income per capita, are sixth and fourth in per capita expenditures for child welfare services.

These examples indicate a disparity between States in the extent to which their economic resources are drawn upon to finance public welfare services for children. A measure of this extent (or "fiscal effort") is the amount a State spends for public child welfare services for every \$1,000 of State personal income. State personal income, as defined by the Department of Commerce, has been widely accepted as an index of the relative economic capacities of the States.

For every \$1,000 of the Nation's personal income, 47 cents was spent in 1955-56 for public child welfare services (table 6). There was a wide range in State fiscal effort, from \$1.16 for every \$1,000 of State personal income in Vermont and \$1.15 in New York to 1 cent in Idaho and 5 cents in Texas.⁵

Fiscal effort was greatest in the most urban States, in the highest-income States, and in the Northeast.

Although two States may make the same fiscal effort, their total expenditures can differ widely. New York and Vermont, for example, made almost equal fiscal efforts in 1955-56, yet New York spends many times what Vermont spends and its per capita expenditures also are larger. For the same reason, less fiscal effort in a wealthy State may yield a larger amount for expenditure than greater effort in a poor State.

ern and Western States. Fiscal effort was lowest in the States with a high proportion of children to adults; in the rural States, where voluntary child welfare services are least available and where public services must

Table 6.—*Public child welfare expenditures per \$1,000 of State personal income, by specified State group, fiscal year 1955-56*

State group	Number of States	Expenditures per \$1,000 of State personal income
Total ¹	42	\$0.47
Region:		
Northeast.....	8	.87
North Central.....	10	.29
South.....	14	.23
West.....	10	.44
Urban-rural character:		
Most urban.....	13	.54
Semirural.....	18	.36
Most rural.....	11	.24
Income level:		
Highest-income.....	14	.56
Middle-income.....	14	.30
Lowest-income.....	14	.26

¹ Personal income data not available for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (the 3 other jurisdictions reporting child welfare expenditures for 1955-56).

fill the gap; and in the poorest States, where the amounts available for expenditures are less, as a result, than they are in other States.

Public Payments to Voluntary Organizations

All but seven of the 45 reporting States furnished information on the amounts spent in 1955-56 to purchase foster-family or institutional care from voluntary child-caring organizations and care for children living in foster-family homes supervised directly by the public agencies. About half the total outlay for foster care in these 38 States was expended by the public agencies directly, and half was paid to private organizations. Atypical patterns, however, in Pennsylvania and New York conceal the predominant pattern of direct payment by the public agencies. When these two States are excluded, it is found that the agencies spent 86 percent directly and paid 14 percent to voluntary organizations. In 28 of the 38 States, four-fifths or more of the foster-care expenditures—and in 12 of the 28, practically the entire expenditure—was made directly by

Table 5.—*Child-dependency ratios and public child welfare expenditures per capita, by specified State group, fiscal year 1955-56¹*

State group	Child-dependency ratio	Expenditure per capita
Continental United States.....	60	\$2.31
Region:		
Northeast.....	51	5.46
North Central.....	59	1.63
South.....	69	.98
West.....	60	2.51
Urban-rural character:		
Most urban States.....	54	3.36
Semirural States.....	65	1.67
Most rural States.....	75	.82
Income level:		
Highest-income States.....	54	3.47
Middle-income States.....	63	1.43
Lowest-income States.....	74	.96

¹ Based on Bureau of the Census population estimates as of July 1, 1955; child-dependency ratio represents number of children under age 18 per 100 adults aged 18-64.

lowest-income States, and the South—precisely the groups in which per capita expenditures were lowest. If States with relatively large proportions of children are likely to have greater need for child welfare services, then the pattern of variations in total expenditures tends to differ from the pattern of requirements. The distribution of Federal grants-in-aid on the basis of size of the States' rural child population results in relatively large allotments to the groups of States with high child-dependency ratios. Federal funds thereby serve to bring about a better balance na-

the public agency. In only three States was more than 50 percent paid to voluntary organizations—Pennsylvania (84 percent), New York (79 percent), and North Dakota (56 percent). Within the northeastern region alone there were wide differences; the payments to voluntary agencies in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island (the only Northeastern States besides New York and Pennsylvania for which information was available) together amounted to only 7 percent. The variations may result from the fact that voluntary facilities are less generally available in some States than in others, from differences in State policy concerning purchase of care, or from both these reasons.

Sizable payments to voluntary organizations occurred in a number of States where the percentage was substantially lower than in Pennsylvania, New York, and North Dakota. Illinois paid voluntary agencies more than \$1 million in 1955-56 (36 percent of its total foster-care expenditure), Oregon and Washington paid more than \$600,000 (42 percent and 30 percent, respectively), and Indiana and Ohio paid more than \$500,000 (24 percent and 11 percent, respectively).

Trends, 1952-56

National expenditure data on child welfare services first became available in 1952. Expenditures during the period from 1951-52 to 1955-56 went up 29 percent.⁶ Increases occurred in all major functional components except educational-leave payments.⁷ Expenditures for professional and facilitating services went up 37 percent and foster-care expenditures 26 percent. Among the three types of expenditures for professional and facilitating services, personnel costs rose 42 percent, educational-leave payments fell 2 percent, and other administrative costs increased 21 per-

⁶ This section is based on data for the 38 States that reported completely and comparably from 1951-52 to 1955-56. The 15 States not included were estimated to have spent about one-fourth the national aggregate expenditure in 1955-56; they include States from all State groups—by region, by income level, or by urban-rural character.

⁷ Fifty-three States reported their expenditures of Federal funds for educational leave.

cent. Per capita expenditures went up 17 percent.

Expenditures of State funds increased 89 percent, and expenditures of local and Federal funds declined 11 percent and 6 percent, respectively. The marked divergence between the trends for State funds and that for local funds was mainly the result of shifts in State-local fiscal patterns in Connecticut, referred to earlier, and in New York. In 1954, New York extended State participation in local costs—previously limited to sharing expenditures for salaries of local personnel—to all child welfare expenditures. With the exclusion of these two States, expenditures from State funds rose 34 percent and from local funds, 25 percent.

There is a clear trend toward enlarging the share of public child welfare expenditures coming from State funds and thus reducing the share coming from local funds. The State share went up in 32 of the 38 States included in this trend series. With respect to the local share the situation was different. No local funds were expended in either 1951-52 or 1955-56 in 13 of the 38 States, and in 16 States the local share was less in the later year than in 1951-52. Michigan passed a law, effective April 1, 1956, designed to extend, strengthen, and equalize the foster-care programs of the counties through the use of State aid; it is expected to effect a gradual reallocation of State-local fiscal responsibilities. Recent legislation in Pennsylvania authorizing State reimbursement to counties for local foster-care programs should have a similar result.

The rise from 1951-52 to 1955-56 in aggregate national expenditures reflected real gains in public child welfare services, since the period was one of fairly stable prices. Although the child population grew rapidly during these years, the increase in expenditures was relatively greater. Specific evidences of program development and strengthening were a 12-percent rise in the number of children served and a 10-percent rise in the number of public child welfare employees. The resulting rise in personnel expenditures was also attributable to higher salary levels; the median salary of public welfare caseworkers, the largest group

of professional employees, went up 20 percent.

The upward trend in expenditures was nationwide. Thirty-four of the 38 States increased their expenditures from 1951-52 to 1955-56; only Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island registered declines. In some jurisdictions the rise was substantial, exceeding 50 percent in eight States.⁸ The trend was also generally upward each year. Increases occurred in all 4 years in 18 States, and in 3 of the years in 13 States. Decreases in all 4 years occurred only in Hawaii and Rhode Island, and in Idaho and Massachusetts they occurred in 3 of the years. The pervasiveness of the rising trend throughout the country and during the 4-year period is attributable, to no small degree, to common dynamic forces having a nationwide impact—most important perhaps, the growth in population and the generally high levels of production, employment, and income.

Program improvements in child welfare services may sometimes bring about a fall rather than a rise in expenditures. In some States with large foster-care expenditures, for example, advances in such fields as work with parents and adoptions may effect a net reduction in expenditures by reducing the need for costly foster-care facilities.

Trends in Foster-Care Payments, 1947-56

A study of the Nation's foster-care resources, undertaken in 1947 by the American Public Welfare Association, included inquiry into "the extent to which public funds were being utilized by State and local public welfare agencies for children in need of foster care."⁹ Information on foster-care payments in the fiscal year 1946-47 was collected through a questionnaire sent to state public welfare agencies. Since the concept and coverage of the 1947 inquiry and of the reports to the Children's Bureau for 1955-56 are substantially similar, trends in payments for board and care could be studied for the 30

⁸ Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming.

⁹ Bess Craig, *Foster Care*, American Public Welfare Association, 1948.

States that reported completely at both times.¹⁰

Foster-care payments increased considerably (85 percent) in the 9-year interval. With the exclusion of New York, which in 1955-56 spent two-thirds of the total payments made in the 30 States, the increase was 126 percent. Payments from State funds went up more than payments from local funds (304 percent compared with 11 percent)—a difference that is narrowed markedly when New York is excluded (142 percent from State funds and 108 percent from local funds). This trend undoubtedly began before the period under consideration and is simply one aspect of the historical evolution of government functions and financing during which the State governments have assumed a more important role.

The rather limited public responsibility for foster-care services in some States as recently as 1946-47 is indicated by the fact that in that year total payments for board and care were less than \$50,000 in eight of the 30 States.¹¹ The large percentage increases in seven of these States must be related to the low level of expenditure from which they started.

The rise in foster-care payments, although in part a response to the increase in the general price level, was mainly a reflection of the expansion of service and the advance in the level of payment per child receiving care. The number of children served by public agencies who were living in foster-family homes in the 30 States rose 27 percent (44 percent, excluding New York)—the result of the growth of public child welfare services and the shift from institutional to foster-family care. In

¹⁰ Expenditures of public institutions, reported in the American Public Welfare Association study, have been omitted to conform with the definition of expenditures used in this article. The reporting for 1955-56, based on an annual expenditures reporting plan, may have been more nearly complete and accurate than that in the earlier inquiry, and accordingly the magnitude of the increases shown may be somewhat overstated. An additional limitation of the data is the fact that four of the five States with the largest total child welfare expenditures in 1955-56 are not included.

¹¹ Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wyoming.

10 of the 30 States, however, the number of children served by public agencies who were living in foster-family homes either remained about the same or declined.

Trends in Federal Expenditures, 1936-56

Federal participation in the financing of public child welfare programs began in 1936. Under the terms of the Social Security Act of 1935, \$1.5 million was authorized to be appropriated annually for grants-in-aid to States for child welfare services. A uniform allotment of \$10,000 was to be made to each cooperating State, the remainder of the authorization to be distributed according to the size of the State's rural population in relation to the total rural population of the United States. Under the 1950 amendments, distribution is based on the size of the State's rural population under age 18 in relation to the total rural population of the United States under that age.

Since 1935 the amount of the authorization has been increased four times—in 1939, 1946, 1950, and 1956—and the amount of the uniform allotment has been raised twice—in 1946 and 1950. Under the law as it stands today, the annual appropriation authorized is \$12 million, and the uni-

form allotment is \$40,000. Amounts appropriated in recent years, however, have been somewhat less than the amounts authorized (table 7).

The basic purpose of the 1935 act stands unaltered: to enable the Federal Government "to cooperate with State public welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening, especially in predominantly rural areas, public welfare services . . . for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent." The act provides that grants are to be expended "for payment of part of the cost of district, county, or other local child welfare services in areas predominantly rural, for developing State services for the encouragement and assistance of adequate methods of community child welfare organization," and (by a 1950 amendment) "for paying the cost of returning any runaway child who has not attained the age of sixteen to his own community in another State in cases in which such return is in the interest of the child and the cost thereof cannot otherwise be met." State or local sharing is required only in the financing of local services in predominantly rural areas. Except in the earliest years, all States have joined with the Federal Government in developing annual plans for using child welfare grants.¹²

The States spent less than the amounts appropriated by Congress in some years—especially the years immediately following legislation authorizing new or enlarged appropriations, when they needed time to put to full use the amounts made available. In other years the States used funds carried over from preceding years, and expenditures exceeded the annual appropriation. Under a provision enacted in 1953, however, no allotment can be made available after the close of the year for which it was made, except to liquidate obligations incurred during the year.

The history of State expenditures of Federal funds since 1935 can be divided into three periods. There was

Table 7.—*Federal grants to States for child welfare services: Amounts authorized, appropriated, and expended by States, fiscal years 1935-36 through 1955-56*

Fiscal year	Federal grants for child welfare services		
	Authorized	Appropriated	Expended by States
1935-36	\$1,500,000	\$625,000	1 \$84,956
1936-37	1,500,000	1,376,457	851,089
1937-38	1,500,000	1,499,543	1,312,077
1938-39	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,526,678
1939-40	1,510,000	1,505,000	1,492,315
1940-41	1,510,000	1,510,000	1,523,985
1941-42	1,510,000	1,510,000	1,554,183
1942-43	1,510,000	1,510,000	1,495,994
1943-44	1,510,000	1,510,000	1,473,349
1944-45	1,510,000	1,510,000	1,365,07
1945-46	1,510,000	1,510,000	1,276,426
1946-47	3,500,000	3,500,000	1,852,470
1947-48	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,077,148
1948-49	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,749,322
1949-50	3,500,000	3,500,000	4,046,120
1950-51	10,000,000	7,075,000	4,858,064
1951-52	10,000,000	7,590,400	7,116,856
1952-53	10,000,000	4,370,923	7,409,061
1953-54	10,000,000	7,228,900	6,988,709
1954-55	10,000,000	7,228,900	6,883,876
1955-56	10,000,000	7,228,900	6,933,148

¹ February-June only.

¹² Puerto Rico was not eligible to participate in the program until 1940, and the Virgin Islands was not eligible until 1947. Utah did not participate in 1945.

an initial period of growth, from 1935-36 to 1938-39. Declines occurred in 1939-40 and in each of the war years from 1942-43 to 1945-46. After the war, as the amounts appropriated were increased, expenditures advanced markedly until 1953-54, when they began to level off. The upturn in 1955-56 is expected to continue for the 2 succeeding years, in view of the increased appropriations.

In the concepts underlying the original Social Security Act, grants for the program of aid to dependent children were seen, along with grants for maternal and child health services, services to crippled children, and child welfare services, as part of a program of social security measures for children. Expenditures for aid to dependent children have shown an almost continuous growth. Successive amendments to the Social Security Act that increased the Federal share of assistance payments, as well as other factors, contributed to the growth in Federal expenditures for the program. There is a relationship between aid to dependent children and the child welfare programs that has had an important bearing on child welfare expenditures. Aid to dependent children has helped to reduce, for example, the number of children removed from their own homes because of the poverty of their families. As a result, foster-care payments—from voluntary sources as well as from State funds—have been less than would otherwise have been necessary.

Conclusion

In reviewing tendencies in child welfare at the turn of the century, one authority wrote "The question now being decided is this—shall our state administrations be intrusted with the management of a system for the care and training of destitute children, or is it wiser to turn that branch of public service over to private charitable corporations, leaving to the public officials the functions of paying bills, and of exercising such supervision over the workings of the plan as may be possible?"¹³

Public welfare administration has

matured since this statement was written in 1902. The questions now being decided are no longer whether public administration is to be intrusted with responsibility, but what this responsibility is to include, by what methods of administration and financing it is to be implemented, and how it is to be shared between the several levels of government and between the voluntary and the public services. The earlier questions were raised at a midpoint between two historic events in the evolution of public welfare in the United States. About 35 years earlier, in 1863, Massachusetts had set up a State Board of Charities that is considered the Nation's first State welfare agency. Thirty-five years after he wrote, the Social Security Act brought about definite effective steps toward the goal that had long been sought in the field of child welfare—the assumption by all the States of a degree of responsibility for child welfare on a Statewide basis. This action was accompanied in most instances by the organization of child welfare divisions within the State public welfare agencies.

Typically, the financing of public child welfare services today is shared by all levels of government. All States expend State funds, all participate in the Federal grant-in-aid program and most of them expend local funds. Although the largest part of the national expenditure is from State funds, the local share is substantial. In relation to the total expenditure, Federal funds have been limited, but they have been effective in their objective of extending and strengthening services in rural and other areas of "special need." In recent years, expenditures of all levels of government have been rising, as services generally have been extended and strengthened. A trend toward relatively greater increases in State than in local funds seems likely to be continued in the years ahead.

The financing and administration of child welfare programs do not necessarily go together. Under the Federal grant-in-aid system, responsibility for directing and administering child welfare programs lies with the States. States frequently transfer State funds to localities to aid locally

administered services, and local governments sometimes transfer funds to the State for State-administered services. Further research is needed on prevailing State-local administrative and fiscal patterns, especially since it is at the local level—where direct service is given to individuals—that service too often is not available. One-half of all United States counties, with a fourth of the Nation's child population, did not have access to the services of a full-time public child welfare worker in 1956.

The remarkable variability of State expenditures for child welfare is evident in per capita expenditures, in the proportions of total expenditures used for foster care, in the shares of foster-care payments going to voluntary organizations, in fiscal effort, and in other ways. When the States are grouped according to region, urban-rural character, and income level (characteristics that are interrelated), a few patterns are clear. Fiscal effort and per capita expenditures, and the share of total expenditures devoted to foster care, are greatest in the Northeast, the most urban States, and the highest-income States; they are lowest in the South, the most rural States, and the lowest-income States. The States with the highest proportions of children have the lowest per capita expenditures. These financial inequalities between States have been moderated somewhat by the method of distributing Federal funds. As a result of the allocation of these funds on the basis of rural child population, the Federal share of State expenditures for professional and facilitating services is largest in the South, the lowest-income States, and the States with the highest child dependency ratios—State characteristics all correlated with rurality.

Wide variations in expenditures occur not only between groups of States but also within any one group. Perhaps more decisive for the child welfare services than conditions peculiar to an individual State or conditions common to a group of States are certain forces in American society that affect the Nation as a whole. Such forces have always powerfully affected child welfare programs, and their importance may

(Continued on page 29)

¹³ Homer Folks, *The Care of Destitute, Neglected, and Delinquent Children*, Macmillan Company, 1902, page 240.

Notes and Brief Reports

International Social Security Association Meeting

The Thirteenth General Meeting of the International Social Security Association, held in London May 12-23, 1958, marked an important stage in the development of the organization. Founded in 1927, the International Social Security Association includes among its members all types of organizations administering social security programs. Membership was initially concentrated among sickness or other mutual insurance funds in Western Europe but has increasingly come to include Government agencies administering social security programs and to draw its membership from all parts of the world. In early 1958, the Association had 148 member institutions in 60 countries. Together they administered social insurance programs covering more than 320 million persons. The number had been increased significantly during 1957, when the Social Security Administration¹ of the United States of America and the Ministry of Social Security of the Russian Federal Soviet Socialist Republic (Soviet Russia proper) joined the Association.

The primary purpose of the International Social Security Association is to encourage the interchange of information and experience among persons and agencies administering social security programs. To this end it encourages or arranges for the preparation of technical reports and studies.

General meetings are held once every 3 years. The Association has also established a number of permanent committees, which meet at more frequent intervals. The committees are organized in part around branches of social security—reflecting the fact that many of the member institutions administer only one branch—and in part around special technical problems or interests. There are seven permanent committees. They are the

Medico-Social Committee, the Committee on Mutual Benefit Societies, the Committee on Unemployment Insurance, the Committee on Family Allowances, the Committee of Actuaries and Statisticians, the Committee on Prevention of Occupational Risks, and the Committee on Organization and Methods. The last three were fully organized for the first time at the May meeting.

The International Social Security Association is supported in part by membership fees and in part by the International Labor Organization, which also provides the secretariat for the organization. There is thus the basis for close collaboration between the Association and the International Labor Organization. The latter organization represents governments and employer and employee organizations and, as part of its general interest in matters affecting labor, is concerned with broad policy questions relating to social security. The International Social Security Association furnishes the opportunity for persons directly concerned with the administration of social security programs to get together for discussion of common problems and objectives.

The agenda of the Thirteenth General Meeting included, as have most recent general meetings, a report and discussion of recent developments in social security. The report² covered the period from 1955 to 1957 and included detailed information for 74 countries, based both on published information and special reports. At the meeting, representatives of many countries gave additional information or background with respect to developments in their countries. The period 1955-58 was marked by intensive legislative activity affecting social security in many countries. Coverage was extended under some systems, benefits improved or at least raised to reflect increases in prices or wage levels in others, and numerous administrative improvements and consolidations undertaken.

¹ The Social Security Administration was represented at the London meeting by William L. Mitchell, Deputy Commissioner, Ida C. Merriam, Director of Program Research, and Robert J. Myers, Chief Actuary.

The second major report related to old-age insurance, on the agenda as a subject for discussion for the first time. The report was in two parts; the section covering the Americas, Asia, and Oceania was prepared by Robert J. Myers, of the Social Security Administration. On the basis of replies to an inquiry sent out in 1957, the two reporters summarized the major characteristics of the old-age insurance systems of most of the countries having such programs. In the course of the discussion, a number of countries presented further detail or commented on the reasons their legislation took the form it did. It was suggested that at future general meetings the agenda might include fairly specific topics, such as the advantages and disadvantages of a retirement test or the problems of determining the proper minimum retirement ages for men and women, and give an opportunity for more discussion of the rationale behind different methods of dealing with common problems.

The third major report related to sickness insurance. A vast amount of monographic material provided the basis for an attempt to make comparative analyses of the trends in medical costs and sickness insurance expenditures in different countries. In spite of the serious technical difficulties in such comparisons, it seems clear that the trend of medical and particularly hospital costs has been upward in countries at various stages of economic development and with quite different methods of paying for medical care. The report cites as contributing factors the increasing importance of chronic disease and the use of new diagnostic and therapeutic techniques and new drugs and medicines.

It was apparent that much more detailed information about medical care expenditures and medical benefits under sickness insurance programs is needed, and plans were made for a joint study to be conducted by the Permanent Committee of Actuaries and Statisticians and the Permanent Medico-Social Committee of the Association. Any work in this field is to be coordinated with related studies that are being made by the World Health Organization.

The meeting also received and

heard brief summaries of several reports prepared by some of the Permanent Committees—on unemployment insurance in the building industry, on administrative problems of unemployment insurance for agricultural workers, on the role of the child in relation to entitlement to family allowances, on the criteria used in the evaluation of invalidity, and on mutual benefit societies.

The discussions at the meeting were all on a professional and technical level, with social security administrators from all parts of the world showing a desire to learn from one another's experience. The importance of international cooperation in the social security field was expressed in a resolution proposed by the delegate from Czechoslovakia and adopted unanimously on the final day of the conference. The resolution instructs the governing body of the International Social Security Association to develop concrete suggestions for facilitating contacts between experts and direct exchange of experience among organizations administering social security programs. It also calls on all member organizations to strengthen this mutual cooperation "and thus assist in achieving the best possible results in improving social security throughout the world."

State and Local Government Employment Under OASDI, July-December 1957*

About 800,000 employees of State and local governments were brought under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance in the second half of 1957, raising the total coverage to 3 million as of the end of year. The number newly covered during this

period exceeded the coverage added during any comparable period in the 7 years that elective coverage has been available.

The estimates in the accompanying table—though labeled "as of October 1957"—include about 630,000 newly covered employees who would not normally have been counted in covered employment as of October. These employees were covered under modifications that were signed in the second half of 1957 and processed for statistical purposes after the first week of October, the normal cutoff date. This deviation from the usual cutoff date makes it possible to present major new developments in coverage, State by State. Of the 800,000 covered during July-December, about 700,000 are included in the "October" figures. The estimates indicate that more than half of all State and local employees were covered by the Federal program at that time.

It is not now possible to make estimates of the number in each State who have dual coverage.¹ Of the total of 3 million State and local employees covered as of the end of 1957, perhaps 1 1/4 million had the joint protection of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and a State or local retirement system. The great majority of the employees brought under the program during the last half of 1957 were already members of retirement systems. Most of them were covered under the 1956 and 1957 amendments to the Social Security Act that permit specified States to divide retirement systems in such a way as to provide old-age, survivors, and disability insurance coverage for only those members who wish to be covered. Others in the

¹ For estimates of dual coverage as of April 1957, see Research and Statistics Note No. 28—1957 (Aug. 26, 1957); for January 1957 estimates, see the Bulletin, July 1957, page 17.

Rough estimates of State and local government employment covered under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance through voluntary agreements, by State, as of October 1957

[Continental United States]

State	Number ¹	Approximate percent of all State and local government employment ²	State	Number ¹	Approximate percent of all State and local government employment ³
Total ⁴	2,905,800	56	Montana	21,000	87
Alabama	80,400	94	Nebraska	56,300	104
Arizona	32,000	97	Nevada	700	7
Arkansas	28,300	59	New Hampshire	18,800	89
California	35,700	7	New Jersey	149,000	92
Colorado	17,600	30	New Mexico	13,400	47
Connecticut	10,100	15	New York	428,500	74
Delaware	11,900	89	North Carolina	107,500	93
District of Columbia ⁵			North Dakota	14,100	54
Florida	50,200	40	Ohio ⁶		
Georgia	51,000	51	Oklahoma	57,900	71
Idaho	16,800	74	Oregon	58,800	92
Illinois	11,400	4	Pennsylvania	222,000	78
Indiana	111,300	86	Rhode Island	10,300	43
Iowa	97,700	101	South Carolina	58,500	91
Kansas	74,900	96	South Dakota	24,300	88
Kentucky	46,600	62	Tennessee	61,200	64
Louisiana	28,100	27	Texas	125,100	49
Maine	6,900	22	Utah	30,100	98
Maryland	48,900	62	Vermont	7,900	59
Massachusetts	300	(⁷)	Virginia	100,800	96
Michigan	200,300	81	Washington	80,300	80
Minnesota	27,200	24	West Virginia	46,100	91
Mississippi	55,000	89	Wisconsin	71,700	55
Missouri	84,500	72	Wyoming	13,700	98

¹ Estimates of employment for which coverage has been approved, regardless of effective dates. Includes, in addition to employment shown in wage reports, data on employees recently covered but not yet represented in tabulated wage reports.

² Approximate percent of all State and local government employment (other than that under compulsory old-age, survivors, and disability insurance coverage) that is actually covered. Based on data from the Bureau of the Census for total State and local government employment as of October 1956 (latest available). Where the percentage exceeds 100,

the excess is due primarily to changes in employment levels between the reference period for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and October 1956 (the Census period), and should be taken as 100.

³ Includes 700 employees of interstate instrumentalities not distributed by State.

⁴ Not included in statutory definition of State for purposes of agreement.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁶ No agreement.

Source: Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

group are policemen and firemen, who were covered under the special provisions permitting States to obtain coverage for policemen and firemen who are members of a retirement system.

Of the approximately 800,000 employees who were brought under coverage during the last 6 months of 1957, it is estimated—very roughly—that 325,000 were in the State of New York, 180,000 in Pennsylvania, 45,000 in the State of Washington, 42,000 in Florida, 27,000 in Wisconsin, and 25,000 in Minnesota.

Old-Age Benefits in Current-Payment Status, by State, December 31, 1957*

Old-age insurance benefits under the Social Security Act were being paid on December 31, 1957, to 6.2 million persons—about 1.1 million more than in December 1956. The average monthly benefit at the end of 1957 is shown in the accompanying table, which also gives the percentage distribution of the number of beneficiaries according to the size of their benefit. The data are classified by the beneficiaries' State of residence at the close of the year.

In December 1957 the average old-age benefit amounted to \$64.58, which was \$1.49 higher than the average in December 1956. The higher average resulted partly from the greater proportion of benefits computed on the basis of earnings after 1950; the proportion increased from about 50 percent in December 1956 to 58 percent in December 1957. A second factor increasing the average payment was the rise in the proportion of beneficiaries whose benefits were computed under the provision that permits up to 5 years of lowest earnings to be excluded in calculating the average monthly wage. This proportion was about 35 percent at the end of 1956 and had increased to 50 percent by the end of 1957. The average old-age benefit amount went up each month of the year, from

* Prepared in the Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

\$63.09 in December 1956 to \$64.58 in December 1957.

One-fifth of all old-age beneficiaries were receiving monthly benefits of \$90.00-\$108.50; about 235,000 of them were receiving the maximum

benefit of \$108.50. Almost two-fifths (38 percent) were receiving benefits in the \$60.00-\$89.90 range, almost three-tenths were receiving benefits of \$30.10-\$59.90, and about one-seventh were receiving \$30.00 or less. Actuar-

Number and average monthly amount of old-age insurance benefits in current-payment status and percentage distribution by amount of benefit,¹ by State, December 31, 1957

[Percentage distribution based on sampling ratios that vary inversely with the number of beneficiaries in the State]

State ² (ranked by size of average benefit)	Aver- age old-age benefit ³	Number of old-age benefici- aries ³	Percent of old-age beneficiaries receiving—								
			Total	\$24.00- 29.90	\$30.00- 44.90	\$30.10- 59.90	\$45.00- 74.90	\$60.00- 89.90	\$75.00- 89.90	\$90.00- 108.40	\$108.50
Total	\$64.58	6,197,532	100.0	1.3	13.0	12.1	16.5	21.8	15.2	16.3	3.8
Connecticut	71.78	102,904	100.0	.9	6.8	8.2	13.8	22.6	20.4	22.7	4.6
Michigan	71.08	257,149	100.0	1.0	9.3	9.7	14.5	18.7	15.5	24.7	6.6
New Jersey	70.64	232,974	100.0	1.2	7.9	9.0	14.5	22.4	17.7	22.2	5.1
Ohio	68.31	339,672	100.0	1.0	11.0	10.2	15.4	20.8	15.3	21.1	5.2
Pennsylvania	68.17	444,591	100.0	1.1	9.6	10.7	15.0	23.3	17.8	18.9	3.6
Illinois	68.17	372,256	100.0	1.5	10.7	9.5	15.5	21.9	16.5	20.0	4.4
Massachusetts	67.86	245,666	100.0	.8	8.3	9.5	16.6	26.3	18.1	17.0	3.4
New York	67.72	692,564	100.0	1.0	9.6	10.1	15.3	23.3	18.6	17.5	4.6
Rhode Island	66.61	42,641	100.0	1.4	7.3	10.1	17.4	27.2	19.4	14.9	2.3
Florida	66.26	195,441	100.0	1.5	12.5	11.4	15.7	19.8	16.6	18.5	4.0
Washington	65.86	116,365	100.0	1.2	12.2	10.7	17.8	20.6	14.5	18.2	4.8
Utah	65.65	21,367	100.0	.9	12.3	10.1	15.9	20.7	16.4	18.7	5.0
Delaware	65.11	14,550	100.0	1.3	11.3	11.5	16.4	24.9	15.3	15.4	3.9
California	65.07	518,568	100.0	1.0	11.6	12.6	18.1	21.0	14.5	16.8	4.4
Indiana	65.00	183,624	100.0	1.1	13.1	12.3	15.6	20.6	15.3	18.2	3.8
Wisconsin	64.89	162,401	100.0	1.3	13.3	11.9	16.7	20.3	14.4	18.0	4.1
Nevada	64.89	6,676	100.0	.8	12.9	13.4	21.7	18.4	12.6	16.7	3.5
Oregon	64.74	83,259	100.0	.8	12.5	11.5	19.2	20.8	14.7	16.7	3.8
Montana	64.62	25,048	100.0	.6	13.9	10.8	16.5	23.5	13.8	15.6	5.3
Arizona	64.60	28,295	100.0	1.7	15.7	11.1	16.0	18.9	16.2	16.6	3.8
Alaska	63.79	2,535	100.0	1.3	13.8	12.7	17.8	21.1	12.5	17.8	3.0
Maryland	63.18	80,816	100.0	1.9	13.7	12.2	16.6	23.5	14.7	14.2	3.2
Minnesota	63.17	129,582	100.0	1.4	14.8	12.2	16.9	21.7	14.3	15.4	3.3
New Hampshire	63.13	31,348	100.0	.7	13.1	14.0	18.1	26.2	13.0	12.9	2.0
Colorado	63.08	51,798	100.0	1.5	15.1	13.4	17.0	21.3	14.2	14.4	3.1
Wyoming	62.82	9,547	100.0	1.1	13.1	12.5	16.5	24.1	15.7	14.2	2.8
Dist. of Col.	62.50	23,110	100.0	1.1	12.4	13.8	19.9	23.1	15.0	12.3	2.4
Missouri	62.46	177,222	100.0	1.1	14.0	14.3	16.7	22.6	14.3	13.8	3.2
West Virginia	62.42	64,875	100.0	1.5	15.9	13.1	16.3	23.8	14.6	12.4	2.4
Iowa	62.13	117,732	100.0	1.4	15.3	12.7	16.5	22.5	14.4	14.5	2.7
North Dakota	61.74	19,101	100.0	1.6	16.9	13.9	16.8	21.6	13.7	10.2	5.3
Idaho	61.51	23,182	100.0	1.4	15.5	13.9	17.9	21.7	14.1	12.7	2.8
Hawaii	61.17	12,367	100.0	2.2	17.0	12.9	18.1	21.4	18.0	8.8	1.6
South Dakota	61.16	25,495	100.0	.8	15.4	13.6	15.2	24.0	15.8	12.0	3.2
Nebraska	61.15	57,530	100.0	.9	14.4	14.5	17.2	24.3	13.6	12.4	2.7
Vermont	60.76	18,013	100.0	1.1	13.3	15.2	18.3	26.7	13.6	9.9	1.9
Kansas	60.67	84,998	100.0	1.4	15.3	15.4	17.8	21.2	14.0	12.3	2.6
Maine	60.16	48,751	100.0	1.4	16.3	14.5	18.5	23.1	14.2	10.1	1.9
Oklahoma	58.88	70,224	100.0	2.1	17.5	14.8	17.9	22.2	12.0	10.9	2.6
New Mexico	58.38	14,338	100.0	2.2	19.7	16.5	16.6	20.0	10.2	12.0	2.8
Texas	58.09	210,266	100.0	2.5	18.4	15.0	18.4	20.7	11.5	10.8	2.7
Virginia	57.69	98,874	100.0	1.7	19.0	16.1	17.9	21.0	12.8	9.5	2.0
Kentucky	57.27	99,250	100.0	1.6	18.9	16.5	18.1	22.4	11.0	9.6	1.9
Louisiana	57.25	58,775	100.0	2.2	20.4	14.8	17.6	21.5	10.2	10.3	3.0
South Carolina	55.42	45,626	100.0	2.8	21.0	16.4	18.5	19.3	12.0	8.2	1.8
Alabama	55.34	76,780	100.0	2.0	22.3	16.2	18.2	20.1	10.2	8.9	2.1
North Carolina	55.20	100,453	100.0	2.2	19.0	17.2	19.2	22.7	10.9	7.2	1.6
Georgia	55.00	82,214	100.0	3.1	20.4	17.2	19.0	20.5	10.9	8.2	1.8
Tennessee	53.95	94,778	100.0	2.3	22.3	18.1	18.8	19.9	9.3	7.6	1.7
Arkansas	52.84	59,708	100.0	2.0	24.5	17.6	18.1	20.1	9.0	7.2	1.5
Mississippi	49.67	54,008	100.0	2.9	28.6	20.9	17.3	18.0	6.2	4.8	1.3
Virgin Islands	46.72	351	100.0	2.6	29.5	29.1	12.5	15.7	4.6	5.4	.6
Puerto Rico	41.98	28,574	100.0	2.1	38.3	27.8	13.0	12.0	3.6	2.4	.8
Foreign	66.82	39,298	100.0	.4	8.9	9.5	16.2	30.7	17.4	14.6	2.3

¹ For persons receiving both an old-age benefit and a widow's, widower's, or parent's secondary benefit or a wife's or husband's secondary benefit that was awarded, reinstated, or adjusted after Sept. 13, 1956, the amount of the reduced secondary benefit is combined with the amount of the old-age benefit. Actuarially reduced benefits payable to women aged 62-64 at entitlement may be represented in all the

amount-of-benefit intervals except that for \$108.50 and account for all the cases in the \$24.00-\$29.90 interval.

² Beneficiary's State of residence.

³ Except for beneficiaries living outside the continental United States, State distribution based on 50-percent sample tabulations.

ially reduced benefits payable to women aged 62-64 at entitlement may be present in all the amount-of-benefit intervals except the one for \$108.50, and they account for all benefits of \$24.00-\$29.90.

Benefits of exactly \$30.00, going generally to persons entitled to the statutory minimum, were being paid to about 805,000 old-age beneficiaries—33,000 more than at the end of 1956. As a proportion of all old-age beneficiaries, however, the number of persons receiving a \$30.00 benefit declined from 15.1 percent at the end of 1956 to 13.0 percent in December 1957. The proportion of old-age beneficiaries receiving a monthly benefit of \$108.50, the maximum amount payable, increased from 1.2 percent in December 1956 to 3.8 percent at the end of 1957.

In December 1957, as in past years, old-age beneficiaries living in Connecticut were receiving the highest monthly benefits—an average of \$71.78—and those in Mississippi were receiving the lowest, \$49.67. The ranking of the States by size of average old-age benefit remained about the same. The four States with highest average benefits and the four States with lowest average benefits were the same in December 1957 as in December 1956. The other States, in general, also retained the same relative positions in the ranking. Many of the farm States in the Midwest, however, showed increases in the number of old-age beneficiaries and in the average benefit amount substantially greater than those for the Nation. The difference reflects the large number of self-employed farm operators who became entitled to benefits in 1957 for the first time.

Monthly benefits ranging in amount from \$75.00 to \$108.50 were being paid at the end of 1957 to almost 48 percent of the old-age beneficiaries in Connecticut but to only 12 percent of the beneficiaries in Mississippi. Only 16 percent of the old-age beneficiaries in Connecticut but 52 percent of those in Mississippi were receiving benefits of \$24.00-\$44.90. In Puerto Rico the average benefit was only \$41.98, and 68 percent of the old-age beneficiaries were receiving less than \$45.00.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Crippled Children's Program: A Statistical Review for 1956*, by Sadie Saffian. (Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 44.) Washington: The Bureau, 1958. 23 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution: apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. CLEARINGHOUSE FOR RESEARCH IN CHILD LIFE. *Research Relating to Children*. (Bulletin 7.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1958. 147 pp. \$1. Studies in progress August 1957-February 1958.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER. DIVISION OF PROGRAM RESEARCH. *Examples of Total Monthly Retirement Income for Employees Retiring at Age 65 After 30 Years of Service Under Various Private Retirement Plans*, by Weltha Van Eenam (Research and Statistics Note No. 9—1958.) Washington: The Division, Apr. 29, 1958. 4 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Division of Program Research, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

General

AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION AND LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. *Sound Policy for Social Security, A Statement by the Life Insurance Business*. Washington: Joint Office, 1958. 10 pp.

ASHER, ROBERT E.; KOTSCHNIG, WALTER M.; and others. *The United Nations and Promotion of the General Welfare*. Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1957. 1,216 pp. \$8.75.

Considers the major activities of the United Nations and analyzes its work and that of its related agencies in dealing with problems of international cooperation in economic and social affairs.

MYERS, ROBERT J. "International Trends in Social Security." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Jan.-Feb. 1958, pp. 41-51.

* Prepared in the Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Describes developments in social security systems involving old-age, survivor, and disability insurance benefits.

U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE. *Federal-State-Local Relations (Joint Federal-State Action Committee). Hearings, 85th Congress, 2d Session*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1958. 56 pp.

Retirement and Old-Age

COHEN, WILBUR, J. "Social Aspects of Aging." *International Social Service Review*, New York, No. 3, Oct. 1957, pp. 34-51. 70 cents.

DONAHUE, WILMA; HUNTER, WOODROW W.; and others, editors. *Free Time: Challenge to Later Maturity*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1958. 172 pp. \$4.50.

Papers, presented at the University of Michigan's Tenth Anniversary Conference on Aging, on preparation for the leisure of later maturity, psychological aspects, and practical plans for the best use of free time.

FRAZIER, LOUDELL, and GEBHART, DOROTHY L. *The Community and Institutions for Aged*. Chicago: American Public Welfare Association, 1957. 16 pp. 50 cents.

Describes the program, developed by the Kansas State Department of Social Welfare, for stimulating community interest and helping to train volunteers to work with residents of homes for the aged.

MACK, MARGERY J. "An Evaluation of a Retirement-Planning Program." *Journal of Gerontology*, St. Louis, Vol. 13, Apr. 1958, pp. 198-202. \$2.50.

"Recent Social Security Developments in France." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Jan.-Feb. 1958, pp. 3-18.

SHRUT, SAMUEL D. "Attitudes Toward Old Age and Death." *Mental Hygiene*, New York, Vol. 42, Apr. 1958, pp. 259-266. \$1.50.

Public Welfare

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION. *Self-Evaluation Schedule for Medical Assistance Programs*. Chicago: The Association, 1957. 35 pp. \$1.

Describes the purpose of the self-evaluation schedule and tells how to use it.

BENNER, PAUL V. "The Caseworker—Backbone of Public Welfare." *Pub-*

(Continued on page 22)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-58
 [In thousands; data corrected to June 9, 1958]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Unemployment insurance									
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁹	State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legislation ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁹						
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration ³	Monthly			Lump-sum ⁷												
Number of beneficiaries																					
1957																					
April	7,355.9	451.1	268.0	2,782.5	2,572.0	219.6	88.5	(12)	66.5	12.8	26.5	1,310.5	51.1	57.9							
May	7,573.2	453.0	271.0	2,789.3	2,602.5	220.1	90.0	(12)	65.5	13.0	24.2	1,199.4	40.4	49.0							
June	7,710.1	454.7	274.0	2,796.5	2,632.0	221.1	91.3	1,183.7	58.2	12.5	22.2	1,171.6	40.2	39.7							
July	7,911.6	456.1	276.8	2,802.4	2,655.8	221.6	92.5	(12)	52.3	12.4	25.5	1,061.4	41.1	42.0							
August	7,999.7	456.0	279.9	2,807.0	2,678.5	222.2	92.6	(12)	43.2	12.2	33.3	1,021.9	42.7	50.7							
September	8,099.8	458.3	283.1	2,808.0	2,691.6	223.4	93.4	1,175.8	56.5	12.7	33.0	975.8	38.7	42.6							
October	8,204.8	460.9	286.2	2,812.3	2,719.5	224.5	95.0	(12)	61.8	12.8	36.5	1,020.1	28.5	53.4							
November	8,284.9	462.1	289.2	2,817.6	2,741.0	224.8	95.6	(12)	57.4	12.1	34.9	1,146.3	32.2	65.9							
December	8,354.5	462.7	292.3	2,819.3	2,774.2	225.8	96.5	1,170.0	61.7	12.2	38.0	1,638.9	45.5	102.2							
1958																					
January	8,412.5	463.1	295.3	2,822.7	2,792.3	227.0	97.2	(12)	50.4	12.9	39.3	2,342.4	66.1	139.1							
February	8,507.6	465.1	297.9	2,824.8	2,814.5	227.8	98.0	(12)	57.4	13.0	29.1	2,698.3	82.2	141.4							
March	8,619.5	467.4	300.7	2,826.8	2,841.2	228.7	99.4	1,190.3	64.7	13.4	28.3	2,965.9	95.5	143.7							
April	8,756.7	470.2	304.0	2,832.9	2,871.5	230.0	101.2	(12)	74.1	13.2	28.6	2,966.9	95.8	157.2							
Amount of benefits ¹²																					
1940	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448	-----	\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267	-----	\$518,700	-----	\$15,961						
1941	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559	-----	111,799	13,270	13,943	-----	344,321	-----	14,537						
1942	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603	-----	111,193	15,005	14,342	-----	344,084	-----	6,268						
1943	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704	-----	116,133	17,843	17,255	-----	79,643	-----	917						
1944	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765	-----	144,302	22,034	19,238	-----	62,385	-----	582						
1945	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	99,651	1,772	-----	254,238	26,127	23,431	-----	445,866	126,630	2,359						
1946	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817	-----	333,640	27,851	30,610	-----	1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917						
1947	4,658,540	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283	-----	382,515	29,460	33,115	-----	\$11,368	776,165	970,542						
1948	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	-----	8918	413,912	32,315	32,140	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599					
1949	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596						
1950	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804						
1951	5,603,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217						
1952	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	34,689	998,237	3,539	41,793						
1953	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,325	613,475	87,451	43,377	45,150	962,221	41,668	46,684						
1954	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	288,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	49,173	2,026,866	107,666	157,088						
1955	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847	39,362	688,426	112,871	42,233	51,945	1,350,268	87,672	93,284						
1956	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171	49,675	699,204	109,304	41,895	49,538	1,380,726	60,917	70,443						
1957	13,559,732	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,173,029	1,520,749	143,826	58,265	754,975	138,785	47,912	51,292	1,766,445	53,087	93,535						
1958																					
January	1,336,793	482,528	44,600	43,305	191,608	128,627	12,029	5,345	68,854	10,172	4,098	5,383	313,012	6,925	20,127						
February	1,352,024	489,855	44,954	43,447	191,325	129,948	12,095	5,365	68,725	11,503	4,201	3,786	320,181	7,546	19,093						
March	1,420,483	497,971	45,247	44,316	191,893	131,441	12,171	5,511	68,922	12,995	4,797	4,060	370,248	9,285	21,626						
April	1,473,605	507,817	45,563	44,771	193,837	133,221	12,263	5,564	69,174	15,019	5,508	4,037	403,845	9,833	23,153						

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated (beginning Jan. 1957, includes a few "childhood disability" benefits), and, beginning July 1957, disability benefits to workers aged 50-64. Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training; beginning 1955, payments estimated, adjusted quarterly.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes a few "childhood disability" benefits; partly estimated.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's, (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

⁶ Payments to widows, parents, and children of veterans; data for beneficiaries, end of quarter; beginning 1955, payments estimated, adjusted quarterly.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs; beginning 1955, data for veterans' programs estimated.

⁹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period;

temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; beginning Jan. 1955, includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers made by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

¹¹ Beginning Sept. 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning Nov. 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹² Not available.

¹³ Payments: under the Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and under the Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly data for monthly benefits represent benefits in current-payment status); under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans Administration programs, except the readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under the State unemployment insurance laws, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1955-58

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹		Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions ⁴	Federal unemployment taxes ⁵	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁶
	Retirement and survivor	Disability ²				
Fiscal years:						
1955-56 ⁷	\$6,442,370		\$808,207	\$634,323	\$324,656	\$34,043
1956-57 ⁷	6,539,849	\$357,199	1,171,155	616,020	330,034	77,888
10 months ended:						
April 1956	4,892,602		709,674	480,216	320,863	10,153
April 1957	4,927,587		1,050,660	480,839	327,049	57,233
April 1958	5,440,833		1,033,155	461,981	333,084	73,746
1957						
April	632,911	31,249	45,650	14,939	169,528	1,511
May	1,141,249	122,338	67,058	83,134	322,447	1,400
June ⁷	471,013	65,737	53,437	52,048	12,409	12,048
July	365,882	38,768	51,752	19,359	173,916	8,577
August	829,053	112,664	75,757	83,581	283,805	765
September	433,600	54,899	102,791	53,868	10,495	11,065
October	341,408	34,791	118,472	30,740	116,175	726
November	626,362	80,422	100,782	68,796	195,684	10,173
December	345,063	42,822	123,493	49,177	12,067	687
1958						
January	267,657	36,189	121,885	18,721	78,772	53,272
February	886,581	119,443	113,282	77,722	136,658	269,024
March	598,151	74,963	103,610	42,977	8,651	4,691
April	747,075	83,350	121,330	17,051	179,064	1,685

¹ Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds); from May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments.

² Under the 1956 amendments to title II of the Social Security Act.

³ Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

⁴ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties

and interest collected from employers and, in 3 jurisdictions, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary ability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁵ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁶ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁷ Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 2)

when many disabled workers were awarded benefits that were reduced by other benefits that they were receiving because of disability. Since then, however, the average benefit has risen steadily, to \$74.00 at the end of April.

Monthly benefit awards numbered 271,400 in April—about 57,000 more than in March but 30 percent less than the near-record number awarded in April 1957. Mother's benefits, payable to young widows or divorced wives of deceased workers who have in their care dependent children entitled to benefits, were awarded to a record high of 9,300 persons. Benefits awarded during the month included 15,600 disability insurance benefits awarded to disabled workers aged 50-64 and 2,100 child's monthly benefits awarded to disabled persons aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18 and who are the depend-

ent children of a deceased or retired worker.

Lump-sum death payments totaling \$15.0 million were awarded in April to 77,000 persons, more than in any other month since the beginning of the program. The average lump-sum payment per worker was \$202.80, only 50 cents less than the record high established in November 1957.

Almost 2.0 million initial claims, which represent new unemployment, were filed during April by jobless workers covered by the State unemployment insurance programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees. The total was about 10 percent higher than that in March, partly because of administrative factors, and it was about 80 percent greater than the number filed a year earlier.

Insured unemployment failed to show the seasonal decline usual in April, as further cutbacks in the

metal, machinery, aircraft, and automobile industries offset the improvement in service and various outdoor industries. The average during the month was 3.3 million—slightly more than in March and 124 percent greater than the average in April 1957. About half the States reported higher averages than in March; Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the second successive month, had the highest numerical increases.

A 9-percent rise in the amount of benefits paid to unemployed workers brought the total for April to almost \$404 million—an increase of 162 percent from the amount a year earlier. The average weekly benefit check of \$30.88 paid for total unemployment was 35 cents higher than that in the preceding month. Benefit exhaustions showed a marked increase, as more than 231,000 claimants exhausted their rights to benefits—40,000 more than the number in March and double the number a year earlier.

Table 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937-58

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income and transfers ¹	Interest received ²	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ³	Invested in U.S. Government securities ⁴	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1937-April 1958 ⁵	\$54,058,647	\$4,808,029	\$35,420,965	\$1,246,101	\$21,362,123	\$837,487	\$22,199,610
Fiscal year:							
1955-56 ⁶	6,442,370	494,889	5,360,813	124,339	22,043,031	550,078	22,593,109
1956-57 ⁶	6,539,849	560,558	6,514,581	150,057	22,263,318	765,500	23,028,878
10 months ended:							
April 1956	4,892,692	284,093	4,401,111	102,659	20,921,595	892,421	21,814,016
April 1957	4,927,587	323,994	5,226,358	124,944	21,424,200	1,069,188	22,493,388
April 1958	5,440,833	329,673	6,453,574	146,200	21,362,123	837,487	22,199,610
1957							
April	632,911	20,493	646,696	17,248	21,424,200	1,069,188	22,493,388
May	1,141,249	8,088	648,202	12,359	22,206,395	775,768	22,982,163
June ⁶	471,013	228,477	640,021	12,755	22,263,318	765,560	23,028,878
July	365,882	1,449	625,719	13,907	21,969,878	786,705	22,756,583
August	829,053	7,842	608,520	11,578	22,196,524	776,856	22,973,380
September	433,600	15,399	626,766	13,383	21,878,841	903,390	22,782,231
October	341,408	20,329	640,336	17,302	21,781,477	704,853	22,486,330
November	626,362	8,629	636,111	13,326	21,621,070	850,814	22,471,884
December	345,063	226,412	637,704	12,793	21,565,885	826,972	22,392,857
1958							
January	267,657	1,437	632,608	15,268	21,249,585	764,490	22,014,075
February	886,581	10,971	654,678	13,756	21,319,282	923,911	22,243,193
March	598,151	15,843	680,659	16,026	21,331,665	828,837	22,160,503
April	747,075	21,362	710,473	18,856	21,362,123	837,487	22,199,610
Disability insurance trust fund ⁶							
Cumulative, January 1957-April 1958 ⁶	1,015,510	8,119	129,838	3,810	858,659	31,323	889,982
Fiscal year 1956-57 ⁶	337,199	1,363	-----	1,305	325,363	11,895	337,258
1957							
April	31,249	-----	-----	216	142,500	5,752	148,252
May	122,338	-----	-----	216	250,700	19,674	270,374
June ⁶	65,737	1,363	-----	216	325,363	11,895	337,258
July	38,768	17	-----	245	360,263	15,536	375,799
August	112,664	47	8,528	245	447,000	32,737	479,737
September	54,899	171	9,333	245	476,489	48,741	525,230
October	34,791	148	11,437	248	530,620	17,865	548,485
November	80,422	238	13,067	248	567,991	47,839	615,830
December	42,822	5,256	14,311	248	611,946	37,403	649,349
1958							
January	36,189	43	15,730	266	649,146	20,440	669,585
February	119,443	298	18,034	266	708,585	62,441	771,026
March	74,963	184	19,193	266	789,388	37,324	826,713
April	83,350	354	20,206	229	858,659	31,323	889,982

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) and, from May 1951, deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947-51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

² Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956.

³ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of

services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans and preparations for construction authorized by P.L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess. Beginning January 1957, subject to subsequent adjustment between the two trust funds.

⁴ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

⁵ Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

⁶ Established under the Social Security Act, as amended in 1956.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 19)

lic Welfare, Chicago, Vol. 16, Apr.

1958, pp. 123-126. \$1.

BINDER, GERTRUDE, and CLASS, NORRIS E. "The Nature of Welfare Licensing Laws." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 39, May 1958, pp. 267-273. 50 cents.

COHEN, WILBUR J. "Medical Care for Public Assistance Recipients." *Nursing Outlook*, New York, Vol. 6, Apr. 1958, pp. 202-204. 50 cents.

GEISMAR, L. L., and AYRES, BEVERLY. *Families in Trouble: An Analysis of Basic Social Characteristics of One Hundred Families Served by the Family Centered Project of St. Paul*. St. Paul: Greater St. Paul

Community Chest and Councils, Inc., Jan. 1958. 180 pp. Processed.

GLABE, DONALD B.; FEIDER, LEO J.; and PAGE, HARRY O. "Reorientation for Treatment and Control: An Experiment in Public Welfare Administration." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 16, Apr. 1958, pp. I-XXIII. \$1.

A special supplement reporting on

Table 4.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of the month, by type of benefit and by month, April 1957–April 1958, and monthly benefits awarded, April 1958¹

[In thousands; data corrected to May 27, 1958]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's ²		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's		Disability ³	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In current-payment status at end of month:																
1957																
April	9,927.9	\$530,696	5,584.2	\$356,245	1,625.2	\$55,453	1,392.6	\$52,794	989.5	\$49,979	308.7	\$14,807	27.7	\$1,417		
May	10,175.7	544,894	5,734.4	366,472	1,684.1	57,519	1,411.7	53,572	1,006.2	50,904	311.4	14,994	27.9	1,433		
June	10,342.1	664,637	5,832.3	373,290	1,719.0	58,749	1,427.4	54,283	1,020.5	51,707	314.9	15,224	28.1	1,445		
July	10,567.4	569,611	5,913.0	379,047	1,743.6	59,640	1,440.1	54,862	1,039.9	52,406	318.6	15,470	28.3	1,456	90.9	\$6,730
August	10,678.2	576,754	5,966.8	383,165	1,760.9	60,309	1,448.2	55,281	1,045.8	53,025	320.2	15,585	28.4	1,461	109.9	7,928
September	10,791.5	584,010	6,029.4	387,759	1,778.7	60,986	1,455.0	55,846	1,055.0	53,657	320.5	15,613	28.5	1,471	120.1	8,679
October	10,924.3	592,236	6,098.4	392,769	1,799.9	61,764	1,475.4	56,601	1,063.3	54,414	322.5	15,733	28.7	1,482	131.1	9,473
November	11,025.9	598,720	6,148.7	396,494	1,814.5	62,310	1,487.7	57,228	1,080.6	55,118	325.1	15,895	28.8	1,492	140.5	10,183
December	11,128.9	605,455	6,197.5	400,250	1,827.0	62,802	1,502.1	57,952	1,095.1	55,944	328.3	16,102	28.9	1,501	149.8	10,904
1958																
January	11,204.9	611,155	6,236.3	403,699	1,835.3	63,191	1,509.4	58,365	1,106.0	56,567	329.8	16,207	29.0	1,506	150.1	11,621
February	11,322.1	619,803	6,300.6	409,358	1,854.0	64,014	1,518.7	58,858	1,119.5	57,345	331.4	16,320	29.0	1,511	168.9	12,397
March	11,460.6	629,412	6,380.2	415,822	1,875.3	64,908	1,531.9	59,485	1,132.1	58,068	334.5	16,523	29.1	1,514	177.6	13,091
April	11,628.1	641,038	6,476.9	423,649	1,903.6	66,076	1,545.8	60,193	1,147.2	58,959	338.0	16,770	29.1	1,519	187.5	13,872
Awarded, April 1958	271.4	16,688	141.6	10,443	50.6	1,843	31.1	1,256	22.9	1,272	9.3	540	.3	20	15.6	4,1314

¹ For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

² Beginning January 1957, includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18 and who are dependent children of a deceased or retired worker.

³ Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64.

⁴ Monthly amount before reduction for a workmen's compensation benefit or another Federal benefit for disability, other than compensation payable by the Veterans Administration for a service-connected disability.

Table 5.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number and average monthly amount of disability insurance benefits¹ in current-payment status, by indication of offset,² and of completely offset benefits in force, at the end of the month, July 1957–April 1958

[Corrected to May 27, 1958]

Year and month	Benefits in current-payment status								Benefits in force with complete offset	
	Total		Without offset		With partial offset					
	Number	Average monthly amount payable	Number	Average monthly amount payable	Number	Average monthly amount payable	Number	Average monthly amount before offset		
1957										
July	90,888	\$74.05	\$81.10	81,207	\$80.41	9,681	\$20.65	\$86.84	4,122	\$76.98
August	109,937	72.12	81.36	94,556	80.46	15,381	20.82	86.93	6,797	75.90
September	120,141	72.24	81.35	103,569	80.44	16,572	21.03	87.04	8,442	76.60
October	131,134	72.24	81.32	113,058	80.40	18,076	21.19	87.09	9,575	76.63
November	140,504	72.47	81.33	121,608	80.42	18,896	21.30	87.16	10,388	76.79
December	149,850	72.76	81.34	130,329	80.46	19,521	21.40	87.24	10,926	76.84
1958										
January	159,088	73.04	81.35	139,016	80.49	20,072	21.47	87.29	11,489	76.89
February	168,916	73.39	81.48	148,131	80.65	20,785	21.68	87.39	11,958	76.62
March	177,626	73.70	81.57	156,337	80.76	21,289	21.85	87.53	12,538	76.94
April	187,456	74.00	81.70	165,480	80.90	21,976	22.07	87.72	12,955	77.14

¹ Payable to disabled workers aged 50-64.

² A disability insurance benefit payable to a disabled worker who is receiving a workmen's compensation benefit or another Federal benefit for disability—

other than compensation payable by the Veterans Administration for a service-connected disability—is reduced by the amount of such benefit.

the project in operation in Minnesota since 1953, "aimed at finding and testing methods by which public welfare can control and prevent the basic social problems of dependency, ill-health, and maladjustment."

HOSCH, FLORENCE I. "Trends in Public Welfare Organization and Administration." *International Social Service Review*, New York, No. 3, Oct. 1957, pp. 1-12. 70 cents.

HYDE, LAURIN. "The Trouble with

Residence Laws." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 16, Apr. 1958, pp. 103-105 ff. \$1.

Concludes that residence laws are "out-of-date, inhuman and costly."

KAISER, CLARA A. "The Social Group

Table 6.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number and amount of monthly benefits¹ in current-payment status as of December 31, 1957, by type of benefit and by State

[Amounts in thousands; except for disability beneficiaries and those living outside the continental United States, data are based on 50-percent sample tabulations]

Beneficiary's State of residence	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's ²		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's		Disability ³	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	Total	11,128,897	\$605,455.1	6,197,532	\$400,250.3	1,827,048	\$62,801.6	1,502,077	\$57,952.1	1,095,137	\$55,943.7	328,309	\$16,102.5	28,944	\$1,501.3	149,850
Ala.	168,851	7,400.3	76,780	4,249.0	26,512	723.5	39,410	1,201.2	13,389	597.2	8,256	338.6	932	44.0	3,563	246.8
Alaska	4,890	244.3	2,535	161.7	276	8.3	1,660	54.6	145	7.1	218	8.3	10	.7	46	3.6
Ariz.	55,787	2,941.0	28,295	1,827.8	7,712	263.5	12,183	450.8	4,025	204.0	2,294	106.6	207	10.3	1,071	78.0
Ark.	113,822	4,899.9	59,708	3,154.7	21,844	568.6	19,073	573.0	7,302	313.0	3,756	158.1	473	22.7	1,666	109.8
Calif.	868,293	49,062.6	518,568	33,744.0	125,692	4,459.7	109,487	4,721.8	82,130	4,228.2	20,545	1,049.9	1,515	81.2	10,396	777.8
Colo.	91,870	4,887.0	51,798	3,267.6	15,317	514.9	13,366	518.5	7,890	396.9	2,496	120.0	137	6.6	89	62.5
Conn.	176,236	10,870.5	102,904	7,386.8	28,079	1,097.1	16,771	776.7	21,598	1,175.9	3,999	219.0	376	20.6	2,509	194.4
Del.	25,182	1,420.1	14,550	947.3	3,726	136.7	3,088	129.1	2,704	141.6	680	34.7	70	3.7	364	27.0
D. C.	38,754	2,091.0	23,110	1,444.3	4,123	144.8	5,617	202.7	3,965	198.1	1,260	53.6	76	3.8	603	43.7
Fla.	333,633	18,590.2	195,441	12,949.9	58,600	2,074.4	40,533	1,496.4	24,645	1,249.4	8,481	397.4	606	30.0	5,327	392.7
Ga.	174,907	7,750.0	82,214	4,521.8	23,418	665.1	42,130	1,303.2	13,810	619.3	8,646	341.3	890	41.6	3,781	257.7
Hawaii	23,382	1,158.6	12,367	756.5	2,990	92.2	5,173	172.3	1,495	68.9	987	41.9	58	3.1	312	23.7
Idaho	40,732	2,102.8	23,182	1,426.0	7,554	246.2	6,013	233.2	2,560	119.7	992	48.4	74	3.8	357	25.5
Ill.	650,279	37,911.3	372,256	25,375.2	105,254	3,880.0	74,013	3,217.1	71,893	3,806.5	16,179	859.6	1,599	88.9	9,085	684.0
Ind.	325,583	17,978.2	183,624	11,936.1	58,409	2,049.2	39,878	1,655.7	31,015	1,577.9	7,964	418.9	622	33.6	4,071	306.8
Iowa	197,956	10,472.0	117,732	7,315.2	40,151	1,351.2	18,918	734.2	742.2	3,981	197.4	280	14.8	1,663	117.0	
Kans.	145,584	7,489.6	84,998	5,156.9	29,641	957.6	15,404	600.9	11,144	533.7	2,995	148.4	237	11.9	1,165	80.2
Ky.	197,259	9,116.3	99,250	5,684.1	35,923	1,020.9	36,917	1,172.6	14,292	674.0	7,225	321.4	767	38.4	2,885	204.9
La.	128,460	5,922.1	58,775	3,365.0	18,152	532.5	30,077	1,001.3	12,044	554.3	6,430	280.5	575	27.4	2,407	161.1
Maine	82,641	4,272.5	48,751	2,932.8	12,736	416.7	9,811	357.7	8,005	387.4	2,149	100.7	203	10.2	986	67.0
Md.	149,022	8,066.7	80,816	5,105.6	20,767	732.4	22,549	911.1	17,179	881.6	5,277	268.0	368	18.2	2,066	149.8
Mass.	412,681	24,308.4	245,666	16,671.2	62,003	2,332.6	38,583	1,678.2	49,034	2,589.1	10,548	556.4	871	46.8	5,976	434.1
Mich.	476,239	28,285.7	257,149	18,278.7	83,031	3,142.2	63,441	2,774.2	52,062	2,819.3	13,436	729.6	861	49.1	6,259	492.6
Minn.	219,648	11,832.9	129,582	8,185.8	40,931	1,390.5	24,251	947.9	17,571	899.3	5,217	266.1	342	18.1	1,754	125.2
Miss.	106,960	4,259.3	54,008	2,682.5	18,978	456.7	21,859	500.4	5,981	252.8	4,265	164.9	646	30.7	1,243	81.3
Mo.	304,394	16,160.1	177,222	11,069.7	54,758	1,816.4	33,518	1,256.9	27,642	1,389.9	6,948	335.2	704	36.2	3,602	255.8
Mont.	43,260	2,359.4	25,048	1,618.6	7,215	250.4	6,319	245.6	3,183	160.3	1,097	53.5	76	3.8	322	23.6
Nebr.	95,552	4,697.9	57,530	3,517.9	19,580	641.7	9,123	349.7	6,640	317.6	1,852	87.8	119	5.9	708	49.1
Nev.	11,314	637.5	6,676	433.2	1,161	40.2	2,246	98.1	763	39.4	300	14.7	32	1.6	136	10.3
N. H.	50,992	2,801.3	31,348	1,978.9	7,538	260.9	5,400	216.1	4,872	243.4	1,224	60.4	64	3.3	546	38.3
N. J.	408,670	24,790.8	232,974	16,457.8	64,411	2,509.8	41,600	1,916.7	52,369	2,839.3	10,963	604.0	1,077	61.9	5,267	401.3
N. Mex.	32,138	1,439.4	14,338	837.0	4,570	134.4	9,282	286.7	1,731	80.6	1,769	71.4	135	6.7	313	22.6
N. Y.	1,163,982	68,392.5	692,564	46,900.4	175,371	6,555.8	112,582	4,927.5	135,741	7,166.9	30,587	1,619.3	2,786	154.2	14,347	1,068.4
N. C.	212,454	9,369.1	100,453	5,544.9	32,530	892.5	48,443	1,495.2	15,735	704.4	10,198	409.2	841	39.7	4,254	283.2
N. Dak.	33,091	1,677.7	19,101	1,179.3	7,029	230.5	4,284	140.2	1,641	77.6	853	38.8	60	2.9	123	8.4
Ohio	618,628	35,732.1	339,672	23,207.2	106,726	3,968.4	75,294	3,233.5	71,569	3,805.0	16,870	904.1	1,292	70.0	7,205	548.4
Oklahoma	131,681	6,433.3	70,224	4,134.5	24,383	738.7	20,603	746.1	10,185	478.8	4,243	199.4	338	16.9	1,705	118.9
Oreg.	135,503	7,568.8	83,259	5,389.9	22,271	764.0	15,085	636.3	11,011	555.5	2,455	128.1	205	11.1	1,217	83.9
Pa.	823,757	47,452.3	444,591	30,309.2	137,403	5,087.8	95,387	4,089.6	104,722	5,466.7	25,895	1,388.0	2,486	133.5	13,273	977.5
P. R.	59,739	1,786.4	28,574	1,199.6	10,818	194.3	17,159	278.1	934	36.8	1,941	62.4	239	10.5	74	4.7
R. I.	70,948	4,111.9	42,641	2,840.2	10,506	383.4	6,433	277.9	8,339	431.7	1,795	94.0	121	6.6	1,113	78.1
S. C.	104,562	4,512.2	45,628	2,526.8	13,528	372.3	28,529	7,851	351.1	6,044	227.0	501	23.4	2,481	167.1	
S. Dak.	43,511	2,224.3	25,495	1,559.3	9,110	298.7	5,000	177.7	2,608	124.2	1,020	47.4	62	3.2	216	13.8
Tenn.	187,142	8,281.8	94,778	5,113.6	31,939	856.4	35,193	1,121.9	14,020	628.7	7,555	321.8	811	39.2	2,936	200.2
Tex.	417,281	19,975.9	210,266	12,214.7	70,345	2,102.1	79,393	2,852.0	33,679	1,580.7	16,091	730.0	1,402	69.2	6,105	427.2
Utah	42,256	2,267.6	21,367	1,402.8	7,602	206.4	7,863	316.1	3,639	184.1	1,381	70.4	97	5.1	307	22.7
Vt.	30,786	1,605.9	18,013	1,094.5	5,146	168.9	3,431	129.6	2,975	144.4	811	40.1	48	2.6	362	25.8
V. I.	626	23.1	351	16.4	74	1.8	160	3.3	15	.6	23	.8	1	(4)	2	.2
Va.	197,973	9,376.0	98,874	5,703.9	30,152	891.7	39,048	1,305.9	17,393	823.1	8,197	367.8	785	38.0	3,524	245.6
Wash.	194,334	11,007.0	116,365	7,663.5	31,636	1,109.6	22,084	945.2	17,541	885.3	3,917	203.9	254	12.9	2,537	186.6
W. Va.	140,540	7,022.0	64,875	4,049.4	24,281	760.6	28,413	1,010.8	12,333	504.9	6,603	326.4	676	33.9	3,359	246.0
Wis.	281,091	15,565.9	162,401	10,537.7	52,201	1,815.7	29,986	1,240.0	1,386.7	6,489	344.8	489	25.8	2,956	215.2	
Wyo.	16,334	869.6	9,547	599.7	2,603	85.8	2,514	97.7	1,111	55.1	376	18.3	22	1.3	161	11.7
Foreign	67,687	3,708.2	39,298	2,625.9	10,342	340.4	7,559	241.1	7,238	353.5	2,576	103.8	417	21.7	257	21.8

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Table 7.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Amount of benefit payments in calendar year 1957, by State

[In thousands]

Beneficiary's State of residence	Total	Monthly benefits ¹					Lump-sum death payments ²
		Total	Old-age	Supplementary	Survivor	Disability	
Total	\$7,404,023	\$7,265,241	\$4,888,437	\$799,380	\$1,520,749	\$56,675	\$138,782
Alabama	88,563	86,732	51,026	9,415	25,008	1,283	1,831
Alaska	3,093	3,037	2,057	148	813	19	56
Arizona	35,204	34,438	21,927	3,464	8,642	405	766
Arkansas	57,273	56,288	36,834	6,810	12,067	571	985
California	605,773	594,740	416,672	58,674	115,351	4,043	11,033
Colorado	59,840	58,843	40,058	6,570	11,890	325	997
Connecticut	136,057	133,439	92,509	14,315	25,605	1,010	2,618
Delaware	17,423	17,111	11,580	1,770	3,621	140	312
Dist. of Col.	26,126	25,578	17,994	1,983	5,374	227	548
Florida	223,001	219,941	156,072	26,065	35,763	2,041	3,060
Georgia	92,901	90,691	53,978	8,778	26,506	1,330	2,210
Hawaii	14,145	13,990	9,320	1,238	3,309	123	155
Idaho	24,589	24,194	16,567	2,911	4,583	133	395
Illinois	466,708	456,920	311,288	49,390	92,687	3,555	9,788
Indiana	216,759	212,819	143,483	25,368	42,373	1,595	3,940
Iowa	121,635	119,627	84,421	15,427	19,171	608	2,008
Kansas	87,054	85,617	59,426	11,025	14,749	417	1,437
Kentucky	107,557	105,735	66,857	12,445	25,368	1,065	1,822
Louisiana	72,620	70,868	41,558	7,102	21,371	837	1,752
Maine	53,811	52,830	36,971	5,479	10,032	348	981
Maryland	100,278	97,929	63,347	9,723	24,080	779	2,349
Massachusetts	307,349	301,969	211,197	30,971	57,545	2,256	5,380
Michigan	344,656	338,124	221,992	39,779	73,793	2,560	6,532
Minnesota	140,251	137,919	96,352	16,545	24,371	651	2,332
Mississippi	48,102	47,175	29,759	5,276	11,717	423	927
Missouri	194,900	191,333	132,995	22,020	34,988	1,330	3,567
Montana	27,382	26,924	18,606	2,985	5,210	123	458
Nebraska	57,011	56,088	39,977	7,229	8,627	255	923
Nevada	7,771	7,880	5,294	548	1,684	54	191
New Hampshire	35,113	34,464	24,694	3,425	6,146	199	649
New Jersey	309,731	303,535	205,485	32,917	63,047	2,086	6,196
New Mexico	17,128	16,735	9,867	1,736	5,015	117	303
New York	857,545	840,557	586,815	86,052	162,138	5,552	16,988
North Carolina	108,969	106,557	63,971	11,035	30,079	1,472	2,412
North Dakota	17,630	17,386	12,183	2,329	2,830	44	244
Ohio	441,810	433,530	286,539	50,791	93,350	2,830	8,280
Oklahoma	76,682	75,356	49,226	9,032	16,480	618	1,326
Oregon	92,633	91,296	65,767	9,702	15,391	436	1,337
Pennsylvania	596,374	585,381	382,671	67,171	130,458	5,081	10,993
Puerto Rico	20,139	19,869	13,468	2,278	4,099	24	270
Rhode Island	51,742	50,789	35,743	5,095	9,545	406	953
South Carolina	52,920	51,623	29,406	4,875	16,473	869	1,297
South Dakota	24,098	23,798	16,755	3,149	3,822	72	300
Tennessee	97,688	95,728	59,740	10,527	24,420	1,041	1,960
Texas	238,528	233,344	144,887	26,279	59,957	2,221	5,184
Utah	27,412	26,933	16,872	3,366	6,577	118	479
Vermont	19,854	19,484	13,502	2,165	3,683	134	370
Virgin Islands	270	261	191	22	47	1	9
Virginia	113,064	110,667	68,817	11,527	29,046	1,277	2,397
Washington	136,073	133,837	94,737	14,361	23,769	970	2,236
West Virginia	86,494	85,033	50,514	10,150	23,090	1,279	1,461
Wisconsin	188,444	185,224	126,914	22,546	34,645	1,119	3,220
Wyoming	10,570	10,382	7,209	1,089	2,023	61	188
Foreign	45,280	44,993	32,347	4,302	8,231	113	287

¹ Distribution by type of benefit (other than disability) and by State estimated. Supplementary benefits are paid to wives aged 62 or over, wives under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, dependent aged husbands, children under age 18, and disabled children aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18 and who are children of old-age beneficiaries. Survivor benefits are

paid to aged widows, dependent aged widowers, children under age 18, disabled children aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18, widows or divorced wives with child beneficiaries in their care, and dependent aged parents of deceased insured workers. Disability benefits are paid to disabled workers aged 50-64 beginning July 1957.

² Distribution by State based on 10-percent sample.

Table 8.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of aged beneficiaries¹ receiving monthly benefits per 1,000 population aged 65 or over,² by State, December 31, 1957

State (ranked by number of aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population)	Aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population
Total ³	550
Rhode Island	696
Connecticut	657
New Jersey	657
Maine	650
Oregon	648
New Hampshire	644
Delaware	632
Massachusetts	627
Michigan	618
New York	618
Indiana	611
Pennsylvania	606
Nevada	600
Washington	599
Florida	596
Wisconsin	585
Ohio	574
California	572
Vermont	571
West Virginia	560
Illinois	554
Maryland	549
Idaho	544
Utah	541
Minnesota	522
Hawaii	519
Missouri	519
Kansas	518
Montana	515
Virginia	514
Iowa	509
Nebraska	507
Wyoming	506
Arizona	503
South Dakota	496
Kentucky	494
Colorado	483
Alaska	469
North Carolina	467
Tennessee	457
North Dakota	447
Alabama	434
Arkansas	434
District of Columbia	433
Texas	425
Mississippi	408
South Carolina	407
Oklahoma	405
Georgia	402
New Mexico	392
Louisiana	374
Puerto Rico	320
Virgin Islands	206

¹ Persons receiving old-age, wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, and parent's benefits; adjusted to exclude (1) women beneficiaries aged 62-64, (2) wife beneficiaries under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, and (3) duplicate counts for beneficiaries receiving both old-age and wife's or husband's benefits.

² Based on estimated population as of December 31, 1957.

³ Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. State distribution of beneficiaries living in the continental United States based on 50-percent sample tabulations.

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Table 9.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, April 1958¹

Region and State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment				Average weekly insured unemployment ²	
						All types of unemployment ³			Total unemployment		
		Total ⁴	Women	Total	Women	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁵	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment	
Total	404,044	1,982,793	645,439	14,755,214	4,316,202	13,054,539	\$403,844,589	2,966,941	12,210,002	\$30.88	\$ 3,302,276
Region I:											
Connecticut	6,234	37,398	17,016	272,741	103,217	247,880	8,639,475	56,336	237,845	35.56	63,487
Maine	1,085	16,075	10,667	135,659	52,605	103,893	2,295,885	23,612	95,056	22.61	29,986
Massachusetts	11,347	76,567	39,393	539,453	215,614	485,810	14,494,935	110,411	415,411	32.20	121,694
New Hampshire	739	10,173	8,251	68,105	29,510	46,739	1,076,989	10,622	42,614	24.03	15,332
Rhode Island	1,115	18,999	11,079	119,234	56,563	109,810	2,903,210	24,957	100,649	27.45	26,905
Vermont	919	3,095	1,282	27,466	8,678	25,005	598,189	5,683	23,420	24.56	5,872
Region II:											
New Jersey	9,155	76,733	36,947	673,079	283,787	662,817	21,247,090	150,640	604,558	32.83	150,288
New York	62,304	269,720	109,345	1,738,869	676,420	1,542,731	61,248,741	350,621	1,424,313	33.00	391,368
Puerto Rico	2,245	638	207	7,566	2,550	1,027	26,678	233	1,017	26.09	—
Virgin Islands	143	1	0	0	0	4	49	1	4	12.25	—
Region III:											
Delaware	559	3,263	907	30,610	7,642	34,512	1,121,535	7,844	32,110	33.57	6,888
District of Columbia	4,559	4,067	1,125	40,670	12,311	35,717	946,331	8,118	35,020	26.60	8,940
Maryland	5,166	32,394	13,200	205,537	59,135	214,698	6,513,576	48,795	200,850	31.10	46,514
North Carolina	8,746	59,050	29,010	313,202	133,271	287,306	5,659,056	65,297	264,811	20.52	68,502
Pennsylvania	17,844	207,838	69,547	1,508,621	417,162	1,397,265	40,943,980	317,560	1,291,088	30.41	343,452
Virginia	5,732	19,816	6,819	139,716	40,394	122,702	2,819,219	27,887	114,561	23.68	31,618
West Virginia	1,475	22,959	2,505	227,208	26,096	183,131	4,341,532	41,621	168,864	24.51	52,149
Region IV:											
Alabama	6,777	22,764	5,902	203,793	45,722	158,277	3,611,854	35,972	152,314	23.12	46,113
Florida	15,739	31,415	9,754	155,551	48,535	108,127	2,600,695	24,574	102,163	24.54	35,375
Georgia	7,908	29,306	11,345	207,754	79,946	184,312	4,245,314	41,889	169,198	23.91	52,465
Mississippi	6,802	14,267	4,929	106,773	28,562	73,211	1,520,585	16,639	67,576	21.41	24,240
South Carolina	5,427	15,599	6,176	102,061	42,116	81,028	1,712,242	18,415	73,695	21.75	23,788
Tennessee	7,137	30,197	10,058	287,835	88,099	225,553	5,273,489	51,262	209,660	23.94	64,026
Region V:											
Kentucky	3,408	28,700	7,656	290,556	68,561	235,247	5,846,738	53,465	222,286	25.37	66,143
Michigan	7,443	199,215	27,133	1,302,389	217,324	1,133,635	41,371,149	257,644	1,112,036	36.85	296,389
Ohio	16,114	123,852	28,603	975,538	211,190	887,303	29,204,673	201,660	854,544	33.49	223,147
Region VI:											
Illinois	14,830	93,819	31,678	778,691	260,811	698,976	21,324,987	158,858	651,117	31.36	176,836
Indiana	3,984	64,822	19,799	405,358	111,580	356,998	10,347,433	81,136	338,140	29.89	89,840
Minnesota	6,745	18,346	4,815	242,463	46,988	222,360	6,486,339	50,536	212,153	29.69	53,578
Wisconsin	5,267	28,524	5,726	239,035	56,839	195,446	6,490,364	44,420	179,465	33.77	52,100
Region VII:											
Iowa	6,998	9,080	3,332	71,901	24,946	65,010	1,653,010	14,775	58,441	26.58	15,880
Kansas	8,658	10,398	2,206	81,657	18,916	79,962	2,299,507	18,173	75,611	29.17	17,640
Missouri	6,064	51,902	21,555	284,963	86,051	229,744	5,990,902	52,215	202,966	27.90	64,448
Nebraska	4,796	3,191	1,494	41,000	13,943	40,271	1,103,852	9,152	38,679	27.94	8,463
North Dakota	2,257	1,053	212	27,749	2,654	22,043	597,988	5,610	20,419	27.72	4,584
South Dakota	1,822	1,023	290	12,124	2,357	11,362	285,711	2,582	10,550	25.89	2,607
Region VIII:											
Arkansas	6,054	17,020	5,352	120,361	25,688	74,363	1,514,519	16,901	68,972	20.82	27,483
Louisiana	6,165	19,258	3,074	130,605	22,169	104,673	2,373,192	23,789	97,973	23.28	29,820
Oklahoma	11,845	14,219	3,817	123,154	30,863	88,068	2,178,544	20,015	82,282	25.42	27,604
Texas	40,696	50,460	11,547	361,213	78,567	315,344	7,635,315	71,669	300,413	24.57	80,106
Region IX:											
Colorado	6,023	6,912	1,329	63,072	12,630	58,506	1,830,733	13,297	54,461	32.03	13,500
Montana	2,120	4,108	948	66,073	14,370	63,664	1,765,628	14,469	63,664	27.57	11,973
New Mexico	3,448	4,559	620	30,381	3,937	29,754	753,441	6,771	27,991	25.86	7,327
Utah	2,242	4,560	1,115	48,654	12,049	43,947	1,349,536	9,988	40,226	31.74	10,238
Wyoming	1,237	1,779	290	18,101	3,351	17,235	611,548	3,917	15,472	36.21	3,868
Region X:											
Arizona	4,602	8,376	1,937	57,925	13,158	41,557	1,099,690	9,445	39,672	26.86	12,600
California	25,954	159,032	44,844	1,387,082	408,154	1,256,932	41,273,085	285,666	1,194,786	33.56	305,401
Hawaii	784	2,019	736	21,962	10,643	18,552	450,275	4,216	14,600	27.01	(?)
Nevada	1,857	3,544	854	27,710	7,560	27,585	1,038,407	6,269	25,917	38.49	5,974
Region XI:											
Alaska	629	1,615	249	31,594	3,051	31,637	1,171,451	7,190	29,723	37.18	(?)
Idaho	3,592	2,536	392	33,895	5,415	30,122	1,062,457	6,846	28,560	35.76	6,908
Oregon	3,436	17,370	2,700	144,457	32,036	139,990	4,771,979	31,816	130,494	34.75	31,100
Washington	5,761	29,167	5,672	224,048	52,466	202,638	6,121,487	46,059	191,592	30.78	47,631

¹ Includes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

² Excludes transitional claims.

³ Total, part-total, and partial.

⁴ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁵ Includes 56 placements made during April in Guam, where an employment service office was officially opened in February 1958.

⁶ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

⁷ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

community worker and the individual, community groups, and the community.

SIMMONS, HAROLD E.; LEWIS, VERYL; GROSSMANN, MAURICE; and STEPHENSON, DALE. *Teamwork in Services and Training—I.* Chicago: American

Table 10.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, April 1957–April 1958¹

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (recipients)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴
			Families	Recipients									
				Total									
Number of recipients													
1957													
April	2,508,104	642,611	2,376,082	1,814,287	107,974	279,148	325,000	-----	(*)	+1.1	+0.3	+1.1	-3.3
May	2,506,394	646,224	2,392,527	1,826,673	108,142	281,865	309,000	-----	-0.1	+1.7	+2	+1.0	-5.0
June	2,503,820	647,207	2,398,792	1,831,924	108,443	283,910	294,000	-----	-1	+3	+3	+7	-4.9
July	2,500,712	644,102	2,391,192	1,826,543	108,667	285,545	290,000	-----	-1	-3	+2	+6	-1.2
August	2,498,152	644,953	2,398,768	1,832,615	108,611	285,928	291,000	-----	-1	+3	-1	+1	+1
September	2,493,890	646,952	2,413,863	1,845,570	108,433	285,709	288,000	-----	-2	+6	-2	-1	-8
October	2,495,830	651,482	2,433,476	1,861,772	108,452	287,410	298,000	-----	+1	+8	(*)	+6	+3.3
November	2,491,486	657,016	2,456,633	1,879,870	108,481	288,963	312,000	-----	-2	+1.0	(*)	+5	+4.9
December	2,487,483	667,280	2,498,196	1,913,260	108,434	291,247	344,000	-----	-2	+1.7	(*)	+8	+10.1
1958													
January	2,480,860	678,078	2,541,178	1,946,187	108,214	293,468	392,000	-----	-3	+1.7	-2	+8	+13.9
February	2,474,557	690,027	2,587,697	1,981,829	107,731	295,704	422,000	-----	-3	+1.8	-4	+8	+7.8
March	2,470,707	704,537	2,641,953	2,023,630	107,788	299,875	452,000	-----	-2	+2.1	+1	+1.4	+6.9
April	2,466,035	716,320	2,687,930	2,057,987	107,900	304,872	454,000	-----	-2	+1.7	+1	+1.7	+5
Amount of assistance													
1957													
April	\$257,072,000	\$146,560,554	\$62,323,996	\$6,854,191	\$16,436,709	\$18,544,000	-----	+0.3	+0.4	+1.6	+0.3	+1.3	-3.7
May	256,601,000	146,766,526	62,471,755	6,901,479	16,697,046	17,291,000	-----	-2	+1	+2	+7	+1.6	-6.8
June	255,472,000	146,870,779	62,467,775	6,925,697	16,778,530	16,133,000	-----	-4	+1	(*)	+4	+5	-6.7
July	256,032,000	147,642,412	62,369,825	6,990,762	16,990,220	16,199,000	-----	+2	+5	-2	+9	+1.2	+4
August	256,714,000	147,922,885	62,611,460	6,981,959	16,973,423	16,232,000	-----	+3	+2	+4	-1	-1	+2
September	256,605,000	147,377,859	63,332,635	6,942,681	16,870,915	16,137,000	(*)	-4	+1.2	-6	-6	-6	-6
October	263,883,000	151,360,052	65,176,163	7,179,571	17,093,589	17,149,000	-----	+2.8	+2.7	+2.9	+3.4	+1.3	+6.3
November	264,857,000	150,609,473	65,739,420	7,160,124	17,296,872	17,848,000	-----	+4	-5	+9	-3	+1.2	+4.1
December	269,798,000	150,950,861	67,207,975	7,183,862	17,481,142	20,558,000	-----	+1.9	+2	+2.2	+3	+1.1	+15.2
1958													
January	274,843,000	151,562,201	68,624,431	7,186,969	17,741,992	23,597,000	-----	+1.0	+4	+2.1	(*)	+1.5	+14.9
February	277,817,000	151,153,017	70,012,017	7,168,691	17,910,363	25,223,000	-----	+1.1	-3	+2.0	-3	+9	+6.9
March	284,045,000	151,455,718	72,021,054	7,189,901	18,198,590	27,579,000	-----	+2.2	+2	+2.9	+3	+1.6	+9.3
April	285,220,000	151,009,093	73,456,013	7,191,081	18,477,244	27,725,000	-----	+4	-3	+2.0	(*)	+1.5	+5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in

families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

⁴ Beginning September 1957, excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage change based on data for 52 States.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Public Welfare Association, 1957. 16 pp. 50 cents.

STEVENSON, T. H., editor. *Building Better Volunteer Programs: Eleven Accounts of Why and How Volunteers Are Employed in Active Welfare Work*. Princeton, N.J.: The Foundation for Voluntary Welfare, 1958. 112 pp.

TULANE UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. *The Use of Group Methods in Social Welfare Settings*. New Orleans: The University, 1957. 79 pp. Processed.

Report of a workshop on the application of group methods to administrative services, children's services, and medical and psychiatric services in social welfare.

Child Welfare

GETZ, STEVEN B., and REES, ELIZABETH L. *The Mentally Ill Child: A Guide*

for Parents. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1957. 88 pp. \$3.50.

GOODRICH, D. WELLS, and BOOMER, DONALD S. "Some Concepts about Therapeutic Interventions with Hyperaggressive Children: Parts I and II." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 39, Apr. 1958, pp. 207-213, and May 1958, pp. 286-292. 50 cents.

JACOBS, TINA CLAIRE. "Casework with the Very Young Child in a Hospital." *Social Work*, New York, Vol. 3, Apr. 1958, pp. 76-82. \$1.75.

MASSING, ROSE. "Neglected Children: A Challenge to the Community." *Social Work*, New York, Vol. 3, Apr. 1958, pp. 30-36. \$1.75.

Eight case studies of children that illustrate the problems faced daily by social workers and children's hospitals.

THOMAS, EDWIN J., and MCLEOD, DONNA L. "A Research Evaluation of In-Service Training and of Reduced Workloads in Aid to Dependent Children." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 16, Apr. 1958, pp. 109-112 ff. \$1.

Health and Medical Care

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Presents basic principles and tested methods of effective community planning for rehabilitation. Includes a bibliography.

BUSH, ELLEN DOUGLASS, and LLEWELYN, CHARLES E. "A State-Wide Experiment with Psychiatric Consultation." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 16, Apr. 1958, pp. 127-130. \$1.

Table 11.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, April 1958¹

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total	\$13,861,722	\$4,040,061	\$460,107	\$2,496,686	² \$7,362,000
Alabama	<i>1,905</i>	<i>1,169</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>830</i>	⁴ 26,945
Alaska					
Arkansas	162,740	5,248	5,155	19,219	⁽⁵⁾ 119,746
California	1,596,996	837,228	82,512		
Colorado	588,117	40,665	2,833	12,344	⁽⁵⁾
Connecticut	287,280	92,520	5,219	66,336	⁽⁵⁾
Delaware			1,624		
District of Columbia	1,912	<i>1,058</i>	<i>34</i>	2,216	618
Hawaii	8,562	29,559	546	6,198	
Illinois	1,895,147	385,289	63,234	394,188	⁴ 556,666
Indiana	450,679	111,925	20,774	⁽³⁾	⁴ 290,121
Iowa				⁽³⁾	⁴ 262,632
Kansas	301,836	68,503	6,232	51,310	50,577
Louisiana	203,610	9,693	4,218	43,419	6,062
Maine	73,320	15,585	2,814	11,817	⁴ 69,317
Massachusetts	1,727,447	154,861	20,383	339,561	160,435
Michigan	553,372	21,634	5,283	20,262	215,768
Minnesota	573,150	127,000	17,626	8,172	227,509
Montana			1,910		⁴ 179,812
Nebraska	178,012	5,318	15,795	19,028	⁴ 66,750
Nevada	15,462		870	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾
New Hampshire	81,260	14,892	2,758	9,896	⁽³⁾
New Jersey	<i>219,070</i>	31,490	<i>2,333</i>	<i>46,507</i>	165,937
New Mexico	65,784	66,255	2,052	13,086	17,804
New York	1,652,571	910,815	54,284	807,249	171,105
North Carolina	64,973	38,844	4,710	36,955	⁴ 237,539
North Dakota	94,929	23,623	730	12,774	⁴ 22,107
Ohio	552,987	<i>12,654</i>	32,682	135,804	⁴ 1,230,941
Oklahoma	558,900	215,616	11,424	49,620	⁽³⁾
Oregon	379,955	51,049	3,321	88,377	91,541
Pennsylvania	253,785	235,564	63,401	110,561	185,109
Rhode Island	65,133	60,567	792	27,408	⁴ 40,857
South Carolina					⁴ 10,709
South Dakota					⁴ 113,194
Tennessee	57,080	40,257	4,151	4,662	
Utah	51,978	41,886	1,266	11,220	980
Virgin Islands	315	137	5	50	130
Virginia					⁴ 11,608
Washington	519,867	170,749	5,786	78,761	192,999
West Virginia	33,620	58,505	1,735	23,534	⁴ 10,833
Wisconsin	553,947	153,439	10,947	41,530	198,771
Wyoming	36,001	6,464	665	3,792	26,814

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting

these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS. INTERSTATE CLEARING HOUSE ON MENTAL HEALTH. *State Action in Mental Health, 1956-57. A Summary of Financial, Legal and Administrative Developments in State Mental Health Programs.* Chicago: The Council, 1958. 95 pp. \$2.

LANE, MORTON. *The Effect of the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Law Upon the Employment of the Handicapped.* (Rehabilitation Monograph 15.) New York: New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1958. 23 pp. \$1.

NEW YORK STATE. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. *Voluntary Health Insurance and the Senior Citizen: A Report on the Problem of Continua-*

tion of Medical Care Benefits for the Aged in New York State. New York: The Department, 1958. 215 pp. Processed.

PATTERSON, C. H. *Counseling the Emotionally Disturbed.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1958. 458 pp. Includes a discussion of the vocational rehabilitation of emotionally disturbed persons.

PENNOCK, JEAN, L. "Farm Medical Care Expenditures." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 73, Apr. 1958, pp. 287-294. 55 cents.

"A Symposium on Geriatrics from The Hahnemann Medical College." *Geriatrics*, Minneapolis, Vol. 13, May 1958, entire issue. 75 cents. Discusses the problems involved in treating the geriatric patient.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. *Health Statistics from the U. S. National Health Survey. Preliminary Report on Volume of Physician Visits, United States, July-September 1957.* (Public Health Service Publication No. 584-B1.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1958. 25 pp. 25 cents.

The first report in the series based on information collected through household interviews in the National Survey, which is a continuing program designed to determine the extent of illness and disability in the United States. The report includes tables on the estimated number of physician visits and the distribution of the visits by sex and age of patient, urban-rural residence, place of visit, and type of service given.

Table 12.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, April 1958¹

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²
Total, 53 States ⁴	\$61.24	\$55.78	\$5.62	\$27.33	\$25.84	\$1.50	\$66.65	\$62.48	\$4.26	\$60.61	\$52.70	\$8.19
Alabama.....	38.70	38.68	.02	8.42	8.40	.01	35.93	35.93	(*)	33.23	33.16	.07
Arkansas.....	44.15	41.22	2.93	14.98	14.81	.16	49.54	46.98	2.56	33.71	30.88	2.84
California.....	84.02	78.12	6.00	45.43	41.78	3.78	105.03	99.16	6.00			
Colorado.....	92.30	81.05	11.26	31.88	30.31	1.58	75.38	66.71	8.66	60.38	58.11	2.27
Connecticut.....	107.32	88.32	19.00	45.27	40.66	4.61	98.68	81.68	17.00	* 118.55	* 86.55	32.00
Delaware.....							71.97	66.34	6.13			
District of Columbia.....	56.71	56.10	.61	28.64	28.56	.08	64.15	64.00	.14	67.28	66.36	.91
Hawaii.....	51.45	45.87	5.58	29.60	26.85	2.75	63.76	57.10	6.66	64.14	58.60	5.54
Illinois.....	66.12	45.20	23.02	37.26	34.02	3.24	77.15	58.61	19.52	79.94	56.13	25.13
Indiana.....	56.90	42.44	14.65	28.13	25.13	3.03	68.56	57.30	11.42	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kansas.....	72.77	63.41	9.73	33.79	30.51	3.42	78.52	69.19	9.99	76.19	64.93	11.93
Louisiana.....	63.32	61.69	1.64	20.98	20.88	.10	74.09	72.40	1.72	50.42	47.52	2.93
Maine.....	55.71	49.71	6.00	26.66	25.80	.86	60.26	54.26	6.00	62.02	53.02	9.00
Massachusetts.....	97.85	78.09	20.30	46.38	43.07	3.39	118.18	108.44	10.12	118.89	85.14	35.80
Michigan.....	69.06	60.85	8.26	37.07	36.81	.26	72.20	69.23	2.97	83.37	77.44	5.98
Minnesota.....	79.54	67.76	11.79	40.18	35.96	4.25	92.77	77.06	15.71	60.21	56.20	4.40
Montana.....							73.63	68.85	4.79			
Nebraska.....	63.66	53.06	10.79	27.11	26.63	.48	79.60	63.40	16.33	67.74	54.43	13.54
Nevada.....	68.23	62.26	5.97				96.40	90.45	5.96	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire.....	67.87	52.67	15.25	37.92	34.08	3.84	73.38	61.99	11.40	84.66	54.75	30.08
New Jersey.....	81.77	70.36	11.41	42.61	41.53	1.08	78.88	76.29	2.60	91.36	82.13	9.23
New Mexico.....	53.59	47.16	6.43	26.19	23.61	2.59	56.66	51.41	5.25	56.59	50.01	6.58
New York.....	93.89	76.83	18.51	39.78	36.21	3.69	96.23	84.59	12.88	93.64	74.54	20.70
North Carolina.....	36.90	35.62	1.28	18.22	17.82	.40	46.07	45.11	.95	42.41	40.09	2.32
North Dakota.....	80.41	68.05	12.48	36.64	33.08	3.72	66.87	60.30	6.58	87.28	74.98	12.38
Ohio.....	64.81	58.73	6.09	24.60	24.44	.16	65.88	57.19	8.85	66.82	52.29	14.65
Oklahoma.....	69.23	63.26	5.98	29.34	25.57	3.77	84.99	78.96	6.03	76.48	70.40	6.08
Oregon.....	80.36	59.20	21.19	39.41	36.67	2.77	84.32	73.39	10.92	89.99	69.09	20.99
Pennsylvania.....	51.27	46.10	5.17	29.89	28.33	1.56	63.13	59.51	3.63	60.00	52.62	7.38
Rhode Island.....	70.44	61.50	9.00	34.19	30.43	3.76	73.50	67.50	6.00	76.37	64.43	12.00
Tennessee.....	38.63	37.63	1.00	18.72	18.17	.55	43.35	41.92	1.43	41.73	40.84	.89
Utah.....	63.54	57.57	5.97	35.83	32.12	3.71	67.97	62.29	5.68	67.21	61.35	5.86
Virgin Islands.....	18.59	18.11	.51	9.28	9.11	.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	20.27	19.77	.50
Washington.....	85.28	76.04	9.40	43.48	39.18	4.30	94.28	86.97	7.54	97.56	84.21	13.67
West Virginia.....	34.23	32.66	1.57	23.60	22.79	.81	38.66	37.07	1.59	38.70	35.60	3.11
Wisconsin.....	75.05	60.91	14.52	43.64	38.55	5.15	76.36	65.95	10.54	116.57	83.88	33.09
Wyoming.....	71.07	61.27	9.80	36.38	33.88	2.51	74.52	64.29	10.23	68.68	61.31	7.36

¹ Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

³ May also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments

for other than medical care. Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 13-16 for average payments for State programs under which no vendor payments for medical care were made.

⁴ For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 48 States with programs in operation.

⁵ Less than 1 cent.

⁶ Includes retroactive payments covering increase in rate for convalescent care.

⁷ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁸ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

CHILD WELFARE FUNDS

(Continued from page 15)

well be greater today than in earlier periods of our history. In recent decades, for example, national advances in such areas as the standard of living, public health, and social security have materially reduced the proportion of children placed in foster care. Another factor has been

the increased emphasis on preventing the need for foster care and providing alternative services, such as adoption, whenever possible. Population growth and mobility, metropolitan expansion, and many other changes that today affect families wherever they live are increasing the requirements for financing child welfare services in practically all

States. A large majority of the State welfare agencies have recently reported inadequate financing as one of the major limitations of their present-day programs of foster care. This limitation may also affect child welfare services generally, as the slow and uneven development of social services for children in their own homes indicates.

Table 13.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1958¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1958 in—		April 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,466,035	\$151,009,093	\$61.24	−0.2	−0.3	−1.7	+3.0
Ala.	103,233	3,995,231	38.70	−.3	+.1	−1.4	−12.9
Alaska	1,542	\$94,870	61.52	−.3	−.3	−3.0	−6.7
Ariz.	14,075	777,538	55.25	+.2	+.1	−.2	−.7
Ark.	55,569	2,453,280	44.15	−.8	−2.7	+1.2	+24.5
Calif.	266,166	22,364,204	84.02	(*)	−.1	+.8	+12.3
Colo. ³	52,253	4,822,983	92.30	−.1	+6.1	−.3	+11.3
Conn.	15,120	\$1,622,725	107.32	−.3	−17.4	−4.8	+14.2
Del.	1,544	76,053	49.26	−1.7	−1.5	−5.4	−5.1
D. C.	3,109	176,314	56.71	−.2	+.9	+3.4	+4.0
Fla.	69,155	3,728,837	53.92	(*)	+.2	+9.6	
Ga.	97,895	4,238,785	43.30	(*)	+.1	−.3	+1.0
Hawaii	1,535	78,974	51.45	−.5	−.1	−3.6	−9
Idaho	8,059	488,137	60.57	−.4	−.2	−2.8	−2.5
Ill.	82,309	5,442,325	66.12	−.3	−4.3	−5.6	−7.1
Ind.	30,750	1,750,056	56.90	−.7	−2.7	−6.6	−5.5
Iowa	37,307	2,511,814	67.33	−.3	−3	−4.2	−5.5
Kans.	31,638	2,258,785	72.77	−.4	−1	−4.8	−3.5
Ky.	57,538	2,223,556	38.64	−.4	−3	−1.6	−1.6
La.	124,117	7,859,320	63.32	(*)	+.2	+.1	+.4
Maine	12,220	680,764	55.71	+.1	−.1	+4.2	+9.4
Md.	9,689	506,110	52.24	−.3	+.1	−2.7	(*)
Mass.	85,066	8,325,946	97.85	−.3	+1.8	−2.0	+10.8
Mich.	67,003	4,627,145	69.06	−.4	+3.3	−3.2	+6.3
Minn.	48,620	3,867,431	79.54	−.4	−2.2	−2.8	+1.5
Miss.	80,937	2,423,460	29.94	(*)	−.1	+6	+4.8
Mo.	123,442	6,727,144	54.50	−.2	−1	−2.9	−3.0
Mont.	7,981	492,734	61.74	−.3	−3	−4.5	−4.7
Nebr.	16,496	1,050,068	63.66	−.4	−3	−3.8	+15.5
Nev.	2,588	176,580	68.23	+.5	+.8	+1.8	+4.3
N. H.	5,328	361,615	67.87	−.3	−1.1	−4.4	−1.5
N. J.	19,206	1,570,482	81.77	(*)	+.6	−1.3	+1.3
N. Mex.	10,228	548,087	53.59	+.6	+5	+8.2	+9.1
N. Y.	89,298	8,384,170	93.89	−.3	(*)	−3.8	+.8
N. C.	50,760	1,873,185	36.90	−.1	+.2	−1.8	+3.4
N. Dak.	7,609	611,819	80.41	−.2	+.6	−4.0	−.9
Ohio	90,863	5,889,181	64.81	−.6	−.7	−4.5	−3.7
Okl.	93,516	6,474,304	69.23	−.1	−1.9	−1.1	+2.5
Oreg.	17,934	1,441,205	80.36	−.1	+1.4	−1.1	+5.5
Pa.	49,127	2,518,702	51.27	−.2	−1.6	−4.1	−2.8
P. R.	41,612	336,921	8.10	−.2	−1	−2.3	−1.3
R. I.	7,237	509,788	70.44	−.5	−.3	−3.7	−2.2
S. C.	35,675	1,347,101	37.76	−.5	−.3	−4.0	−2.2
S. Dak.	9,766	505,738	51.79	−.4	+4.9	−3.3	+6.3
Tenn.	57,026	2,203,145	38.63	−.2	+2	−2.6	+6.5
Tex.	224,826	10,577,059	47.05	(*)	−.1	+1	+5.0
Utah	8,712	553,559	63.54	−.3	−1.5	−5.2	−2.3
Vt.	6,157	312,915	50.82	−.2	+.1	−5.6	−4.7
V. I.	619	11,506	18.59	−1.3	−1.8	−7.7	−7.1
Va.	15,587	563,775	36.17	−.6	−3	−3.2	+3.9
Wash.	55,287	4,714,984	85.28	−.3	+.4	−.9	−2.7
W. Va.	21,456	734,419	34.23	−.4	+.2	−3.9	−11.1
Wis.	38,147	2,863,109	75.05	−.3	−1.3	−4.7	+1.3
Wyo.	3,674	261,110	71.07	−.4	+.1	−4.6	+9.6

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 4,000 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$348,815 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

³ In addition, supplemental payments of \$13,446 from general assistance funds were made to 49 recipients.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Includes retroactive payments covering increase in rate for convalescent care.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 14.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1958¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1958 in—		April 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	107,900	\$7,191,081	\$66.65	+0.1	(*)	−0.1	+4.9
Ala.	1,683	60,475	35.93	+.6	+0.8	+.2	−5.3
Alaska	90	6,036	67.07	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ariz.	802	51,454	64.16	+.8	+.6	−1.6	−2.3
Ark.	2,011	99,626	49.54	−.8	−2.8	−1.1	+16.9
Calif. ³	13,752	1,444,328	105.03	+.2	−.3	+2.9	+17.4
Colo.	327	24,648	75.38	+1.6	+.6	+.6	+10.0
Conn.	307	30,294	98.68	−1.3	−15.6	−8.4	−11.1
Del.	265	19,071	71.97	−.7	+.7	+17.3	+20.9
D. C.	237	15,203	64.15	−2.1	−3.3	−7.8	−8.2
Fla.	2,507	145,508	58.04	+.7	+.4	−.6	+8.0
Ga.	3,485	167,922	48.18	−.2	−.3	−.6	−1
Hawaii	82	5,228	63.76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Idaho	177	11,446	64.67	0	−.8	−4.3	−9.4
Ill.	3,240	249,981	77.15	−.5	+4.4	−4.7	+5.9
Ind.	1,819	124,711	68.56	−.2	−1.2	−3	+6.5
Iowa	1,457	119,622	82.10	0	+.3	−2.4	−3.2
Kans.	624	48,994	78.52	+.6	+1.4	+.2	+6.6
Ky.	3,258	129,866	39.86	0	(*)	+.3	+.3
La.	2,454	181,819	74.09	+.9	+1.5	+7.9	+7.6
Maine	469	28,264	60.26	−.4	−.6	−5.3	+.8
Md.	458	26,190	57.18	−1.1	−1.6	−2.6	−1.0
Mass.	2,015	238,138	118.18	+.4	+.3	+3.0	+14.7
Mich.	1,777	128,307	72.20	−.3	−1.3	−8	+6.6
Minn.	1,122	104,088	92.77	−1.8	−5	−5.3	−7
Miss.	5,318	205,643	38.67	+.5	+.5	+15.1	+14.8
Mo. ⁴	5,093	305,580	60.00	+.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mont.	399	29,380	73.63	−.2	+3.6	−2.9	+3.9
Nebr.	967	76,976	79.60	−.3	−2.0	+6.3	+29.4
Nev.	146	14,075	96.40	+3.5	+5.2	+30.4	+54.2
N. H.	242	17,759	73.38	−1.2	−.5	−4.3	+1.9
N. J.	899	70,917	78.88	−.8	−4.4	−4.5	−3.0
N. Mex.	391	22,154	56.66	−.5	−1	+8	+1.6
N. Y.	4,214	405,522	96.23	+.1	+6	−2.4	−1.5
N. C.	4,945	227,793	46.07	+.6	+6	+9	+3.5
N. Dak.	111	7,423	66.87	+1.8	−7	−4.3	−7
Ohio	3,693	243,305	65.88	+3	+3	+2.0	+3.8
Okl.	1,893	160,889	84.99	−.2	−9	−2.6	+2.0
Oreg.	304	25,632	84.32	+1.0	−2	−6.5	−5.3
Pa. ⁵	17,476	1,103,342	63.13	0	(*)	−3	+4
P. R.	1,834	14,764	8.05	+.4	+.4	+5.0	+5.8
R. I.	132	9,702	73.50	−.8	+3.1	−4.3	−5.6
S. C.	1,776	74,438	41.91	+.2	(*)	+1	+5
S. Dak.	179	9,272	51.80	0	+3.0	−8.2	−2
Tenn.	2,908	126,067	43.35	+1	+3	−4.1	+2.0
Tex.	6,004	306,319	51.02	+4	+3	−7.4	−3.1
Utah	223	15,157	67.97	+1.8	−6	+9	+6
Vt.	136	7,291	53.61	0	+2	+1.5	+2.5
V. I.	22	449	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Va.	1,212	51,230	42.27	−1.0	−1	−4.9	−6
Wash.	767	72,316	94.28	−1	−3.5	−3.2	−10.3
W. Va.	1,094	42,290	38.66	−.4	+9	−5.2	−6.2
Wis.	1,039	79,333	76.36	+.6	−5.3	−2.9	−1.4
Wyo.	65	4,844	74.52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$38,604 to 347 recipients; Missouri, \$40,446 to 663 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$627,341 to 10,367 recipients.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 15.—*Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1958¹*

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		March 1958 in—		April 1957 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total	716,320	2,687,930	2,057,987	\$73,456,013	\$102.55	\$27.33	+1.7	+2.0	+13.1	+17.9
Alabama	22,735	90,232	70,002	759,358	33.40	8.42	+1.1	+1.4	+11.8	-11.8
Alaska	1,248	4,322	3,191	124,528	99.78	28.81	0 ⁽³⁾	-10.6	-12.0	
Arizona	5,866	22,731	17,415	591,569	100.85	26.02	+1.6	+2.3	+11.4	+12.3
Arkansas	8,393	32,295	25,306	483,685	57.63	14.98	-8	-3.7	-1.2	-1
California	62,594	221,366	171,648	10,056,343	160.66	45.43	+2.8	+3.4	+18.5	+36.6
Colorado	6,676	25,801	20,013	822,610	123.22	31.88	+1.5	+1.6	+9.6	+17.5
Connecticut	6,168	20,089	14,919	909,365	147.43	45.27	+2.5	+1.7	+14.0	+20.4
Delaware	1,662	6,155	4,704	145,508	87.55	23.64	+1.5	+1.7	+15.5	+17.8
District of Columbia	3,029	13,049	10,206	373,716	123.38	28.64	+1.4	+1.9	+29.8	+38.7
Florida	24,345	88,421	68,278	1,437,130	59.03	16.25	+1.4	+1.3	+10.2	+8.8
Georgia	15,561	58,363	44,841	1,296,086	83.29	22.21	+2.0	+2.1	+3.7	+3.0
Hawaii	2,776	10,762	8,580	318,512	114.74	29.60	+3	-5	-2.1	-1.4
Idaho	1,894	6,946	5,112	266,824	140.88	38.41	-7	-1.3	+6.5	+7.8
Illinois	29,251	118,771	91,060	4,425,658	151.30	37.26	+3.1	+4.0	+13.2	+16.8
Indiana	10,163	36,935	27,675	1,039,054	102.24	28.13	+1.8	+2.1	+11.2	+13.6
Iowa	7,918	29,000	21,651	1,021,429	129.00	35.22	+1.8	+10.7	+7.9	+6.9
Kansas	5,421	20,037	15,554	677,070	124.90	33.79	+1.2	+3.0	+9.0	+9.8
Kentucky	20,090	73,140	55,192	1,436,837	71.52	19.65	+1.0	+1.0	+4.8	+4.4
Louisiana	24,428	98,270	75,811	2,061,618	84.40	20.98	+1.8	+1.8	+16.1	+23.8
Maine	5,195	18,094	13,287	482,407	92.86	26.66	+1.8	+1.9	+13.4	+14.6
Maryland	7,375	30,355	23,709	751,705	101.93	24.76	+.5	-.5	+10.0	+11.2
Massachusetts	13,468	45,615	33,779	2,115,729	157.09	46.38	+2.2	+1.4	+7.8	+19.7
Michigan	23,104	82,918	61,098	3,074,092	133.05	37.07	+1.7	+1.6	+14.6	+16.2
Minnesota	8,732	29,917	23,125	1,202,023	137.66	40.18	+1.3	-1.1	+5.7	+5.5
Mississippi	16,340	61,740	48,774	773,563	47.34	12.53	+2.9	+2.0	+21.4	+102.5
Missouri	23,935	89,706	67,883	2,131,031	89.03	23.76	+.8	+.8	+17.5	+20.7
Montana	2,170	7,730	5,962	254,040	117.07	32.86	+6	+6	-2.5	+1
Nebraska	3,009	11,169	8,440	302,776	100.62	27.11	+1	+2	+7.1	+8.0
Nevada	840	2,830	2,172	77,572	92.35	27.41	+4.1	+4.6	+29.8	+31.4
New Hampshire	1,014	3,876	2,925	146,993	144.96	37.92	+3.6	+2.6	+9.7	+12.6
New Jersey	8,715	29,058	22,025	1,238,278	142.09	42.61	+2.5	+3.3	+19.5	+22.3
New Mexico	6,853	25,620	19,499	671,044	97.92	26.19	+1.7	+1.5	+3.3	+5.1
New York	64,962	246,691	183,958	9,813,191	151.06	39.78	+1.1	+.8	+14.3	+16.7
North Carolina	24,486	97,109	74,828	1,769,508	72.27	18.22	+2.5	+2.6	+16.5	+21.0
North Dakota	1,686	6,350	4,910	232,666	138.00	36.64	+2	+5	-.4	-.7
Ohio	20,751	80,891	61,954	1,989,575	95.88	24.60	+2.1	+2.2	+14.0	+11.8
Oklahoma	16,654	57,200	43,510	1,678,038	100.76	29.34	+1.2	+1.3	+5.7	+23.6
Oregon	5,098	18,448	13,905	727,049	142.61	39.41	+4.2	+6.0	+27.8	+30.7
Pennsylvania	38,278	150,670	114,805	4,503,436	117.65	29.89	+2.5	+1.8	+26.0	+25.7
Puerto Rico	47,372	173,214	139,128	647,156	13.66	3.74	+1.2	+1.3	+19.0	+19.3
Rhode Island	4,483	16,095	12,001	550,312	122.76	34.19	+1.4	+1.4	+24.5	+25.2
South Carolina	9,372	37,054	29,076	522,334	55.73	14.10	+1.6	+1.7	+12.4	+12.1
South Dakota	3,040	10,405	7,875	287,184	94.47	27.60	+3	+6.3	+7.5	+17.6
Tennessee	19,853	73,046	54,983	1,367,315	68.87	18.72	+1.1	+1.2	+4.2	+10.3
Texas	26,328	108,253	82,235	1,876,814	71.29	17.34	+1.9	+1.9	+12.1	+11.7
Utah	3,194	11,289	8,422	404,459	126.63	35.83	+1.8	+.8	+11.4	+21.9
Vermont	1,106	3,875	2,923	102,666	92.83	26.49	+1.7	+2.0	+3.8	+5.5
Virgin Islands	229	836	700	7,755	33.86	9.28	+2	(3)	-15.3	-13.1
Virginia	9,190	36,756	28,778	679,672	73.96	18.49	+1.8	+1.3	+2.7	+4.1
Washington	11,452	39,720	29,540	1,726,927	150.80	43.48	+1.3	+2.1	+18.6	+21.9
West Virginia	18,841	72,322	56,293	1,706,907	90.60	23.60	+1.9	+2.2	+6.3	+2.3
Wisconsin	8,255	29,816	22,374	1,301,135	157.62	43.64	+1.8	+.7	+5.4	+6.9
Wyoming	722	2,577	1,953	93,761	129.86	36.38	+3.0	+3.1	+8.1	+21.3

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ In addition, supplemental payments of \$252,711 were made from general assistance funds to 5,762 families.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION
(Continued from page 2)
a State may set a later eligibility date. Former Federal employees and veterans of the Korean conflict—

groups whose benefits are federally financed but State-administered—will also be eligible for the additional payments in States that choose to enter into agreements with the Federal

Government for payment of these benefits. As of the effective date of the legislation—June 19, 1958—15 States had entered into such agreements.

Table 16.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1958¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1958 in—		April 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	304,872	\$18,477,244	\$60.61	+1.7	+1.5	+9.2	+12.4
Ala.	12,630	419,671	33.23	+6	+1.4	—5	—7.0
Ark.	6,772	228,253	33.71	—1.0	—4.6	+2.9	+8.8
Calif.	2,481	194,124	78.24	+23.1	+24.1	—	—
Colo.	5,449	328,994	60.38	+4	—8	+2.1	+3.2
Conn.	2,073	245,762 ²	118.55	+3	—13.0	—5.7	—4.6
Del.	295	18,663	63.26	—3	+3	—22.6	—21.3
D. C.	2,432	163,615	67.28	+1.1	+3	—3	+8.8
Fla.	6,268	360,997	57.59	+2	+2	+19.4	+29.7
Ga.	14,945	698,723	46.75	+1.9	+1.9	+11.9	+11.6
Hawaii	1,119	71,776	64.14	+7	+8	—11.3	—5.6
Idaho	934	60,974	65.28	—1.1	—6	+6	+9
Ill.	15,680	1,254,157	79.94	+10.4	+6.8	+29.5	+29.1
Kans.	4,302	327,787	76.19	+4.4	+1.3	+3.5	+4.3
Ky.	7,150	274,490	38.39	+2.8	+2.9	+124.8	+188.0
La.	14,830	747,732	50.42	+7	+1.1	+3.4	+9.4
Maine	1,313	81,437	62.02	+5.4	+5.7	+39.2	+40.0
Md.	5,035	298,419	59.27	—4	—4	+1.9	+3.6
Mass.	9,486	1,127,823	118.89	—2	+2	+4	+3.8
Mich.	3,388	282,457	83.37	+1.9	+2.7	+19.3	+20.5
Minn.	1,857	111,802	60.21	+1.4	+6	+18.4	+22.8
Miss.	6,252	184,654	29.54	+3.4	+3.6	+41.4	+69.6
Mo.	14,942	841,160	56.30	+5.5	+4	+5.1	+4.0
Mont.	1,453	99,977	68.81	—5	—5	—2.4	—3.7
Nebr.	1,405	95,174	67.74	+1.5	—4	+5.7	+26.2
N. H.	329	27,853	84.66	+1.5	+3	+2.2	+4.3
N. J.	5,040	460,441	91.36	+1.2	+1.7	+8.8	+8.9
N. Mex.	1,989	112,558	56.59	+9	+1.1	+9.2	+12.1
N. Y.	38,831	3,636,009	93.64	+8	+5	—1.1	+1.0
N. C.	15,929	675,518	42.41	+1.3	+1.8	+9.1	+16.2
N. Dak.	1,032	90,077	87.28	—5	—3.0	+4	+3.7
Ohio	9,272	3619,557	66.82	+8	+8.0	+1.0	+26.4
Oklas.	8,158	623,948	76.48	+1.9	+1.3	+13.8	+47.3
Oreg.	4,210	378,840	89.99	+1.9	+3.4	+20.1	+17.3
Pa.	14,984	899,043	60.00	+2.1	+1.7	+13.5	+14.3
P. R.	20,842	182,868	8.77	—1	+3	—4	+3
R. I.	2,284	174,428	76.37	+3.3	+3.1	+37.3	+33.1
S. C.	7,733	269,378	34.81	+5	+5	+2.2	+2.2
S. Dak.	975	51,032	52.34	+1.1	+5.4	+8.9	+19.0
Tenn.	5,259	219,464	41.73	+3.6	+3.9	+35.3	+42.9
Tex.	2,150	101,254	47.09	+31.9	+31.9	—	—
Utah	1,916	128,768	67.21	0	—2.1	+6.7	+5.7
Vt.	679	36,091	53.15	+1.6	+2.1	+15.9	+22.3
V. I.	100	2,027	20.27	+1.0	—1	—3.8	—8
Va.	5,553	232,714	41.91	+4	+8	+1.6	+1.7
Wash.	5,761	562,058	97.56	+3	—1.1	+7.0	+1.9
W. Va.	7,571	293,033	38.70	—4	+4	+8.7	—9.3
Wis.	1,255	146,295	116.57	—1	—3.9	+1.0	+11.3
Wyo.	515	35,369	68.68	—1.3	—4.3	—3.7	+2.9

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes retroactive payments covering increase in rate for convalescent care.

³ In addition, supplemental payments of \$50,240 from general assistance funds were made to 2,122 recipients.

Table 17.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, April 1958¹

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1958 in—		April 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	454,000	\$27,725,000	\$61.12	+0.5	+0.5	+39.4	+49.5
Ala.	175	2,286	13.06	+26.8	+24.0	+56.2	+66.7
Alaska	208	13,560	65.19	—5	—3.2	+18.9	+35.3
Ariz.	3,317	122,841	37.03	+23.3	+14.0	+37.8	+26.1
Ark.	437	5,635	12.89	+17.2	+27.9	+12.1	+10.4
Calif.	46,191	2,410,219	52.18	+4.8	+2.6	+42.9	+43.3
Colo.	2,386	110,368	59.65	+10.7	+12.3	+19.1	+34.5
Conn.	8,399	469,428	73.36	+2.0	+8.7	+85.7	+125.2
Del.	2,024	136,260	67.32	—3.9	—2.5	+48.1	+49.9
D. C.	1,061	72,192	68.04	+6.7	+9.0	+52.9	+56.4
Fla.	7,500	153,500	—	—	—	—	—
Ga.	2,600	64,228	23.88	—2.7	—3.9	+16.1	+20.7
Hawaii	1,430	93,434	65.34	+3.3	+3.2	—2.3	+2.4
Ill.	40,830	2,936,874	71.93	+3.7	+4.3	+29.1	+29.3
Ind.	26,567	1,015,504	38.22	+2.9	+9.7	+86.2	+104.6
Iowa	4,521	169,252	37.44	+12.0	+15.6	+7.9	+18.9
Kans.	2,411	143,827	59.65	+11.0	+10.2	+7.4	+10.8
Ky.	3,268	126,078	38.58	+16.4	+7.8	+13.9	+31.1
La.	10,218	452,260	44.26	+2.7	+2.8	+8.7	+12.1
Maine	3,416	149,788	43.85	—4.5	—8.8	+22.2	+34.8
Md.	2,786	166,509	59.77	+3.8	+2.7	+10.9	+16.3
Mass.	10,600	765,264	72.19	—9	+1.2	+13.6	+38.2
Mich.	44,379	3,708,423	83.56	+6.4	+5.6	+94.0	+102.5
Minn.	8,806	593,408	67.39	+2.7	—4.7	+22.9	+30.7
Miss.	989	13,616	13.77	+3	+2.3	+7.7	+4.4
Mo.	7,186	396,264	55.14	+7	+12.4	+7.5	+7.5
Mont.	1,856	82,323	44.36	+25.6	+11.6	+69.7	+113.9
Nebr.	1,615	68,600	42.48	—6.2	—5.2	+4.5	+23.0
Nev.	800	19,000	—	—	—	—	—
N. H.	1,559	90,918	58.32	+3.5	+5	+55.4	+67.9
N. J.	12,594	1,161,878	92.26	—1.2	—2.3	+56.8	+70.8
N. Mex.	588	20,515	34.89	+9.5	+8.9	+27.8	+28.4
N. Y.	38,960	3,386,399	86.92	—6	—2.3	+35.5	+46.4
N. C.	3,469	78,414	22.60	+14.3	+7.5	+27.5	+19.9
N. Dak.	579	30,305	52.34	+18.8	+25.7	+6.0	+17.0
Ohio	47,267	3,022,327	63.94	+4.3	+7.6	+61.2	+84.1
Okla.	7,967	112,692	14.14	+6.2	+3.6	+6	+7.6
Oreg.	6,870	464,726	67.65	+7.2	+19.1	(0)	+34.7
Pa.	29,709	2,046,396	68.88	+2.3	+1.5	+25.6	+28.8
P. R.	1,620	10,696	6.60	+2.4	+1.3	+88.4	+13.3
R. I.	4,123	292,577	70.96	+1.2	+2.2	+13.3	+9.9
S. C.	1,671	36,244	21.69	+3	+2	+1.9	+4.3
S. Dak.	1,222	43,587	35.67	+3.4	+4	+6.6	+9.8
Tenn.	2,803	42,801	15.27	+16.9	+31.0	+28.4	+14.1
Tex.	10,600	255,000	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	2,968	181,392	61.12	—5	+1	+65.0	+51.1
Vt.	1,550	80,000	—	—	—	—	—
V. I.	127	2,493	19.63	+3.8	+3.0	+4.1	+4.5
Va.	2,801	98,631	35.21	+1.4	+1.7	+42.9	+42.5
Wash.	17,805	1,200,386	67.42	+1.3	+2.0	+40.0	+42.5
W. Va.	2,934	98,167	33.46	+24.6	+24.2	+34.5	+31.0
Wis.	11,185	941,195	84.15	+7	+2	+35.6	+46.1
Wyo.	571	32,303	56.57	+7.0	+2.8	+46.0	+57.2

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 52 States.

³ About 5 percent of this total is estimated.

⁴ Partly estimated.

⁵ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁶ Estimated.

⁷ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

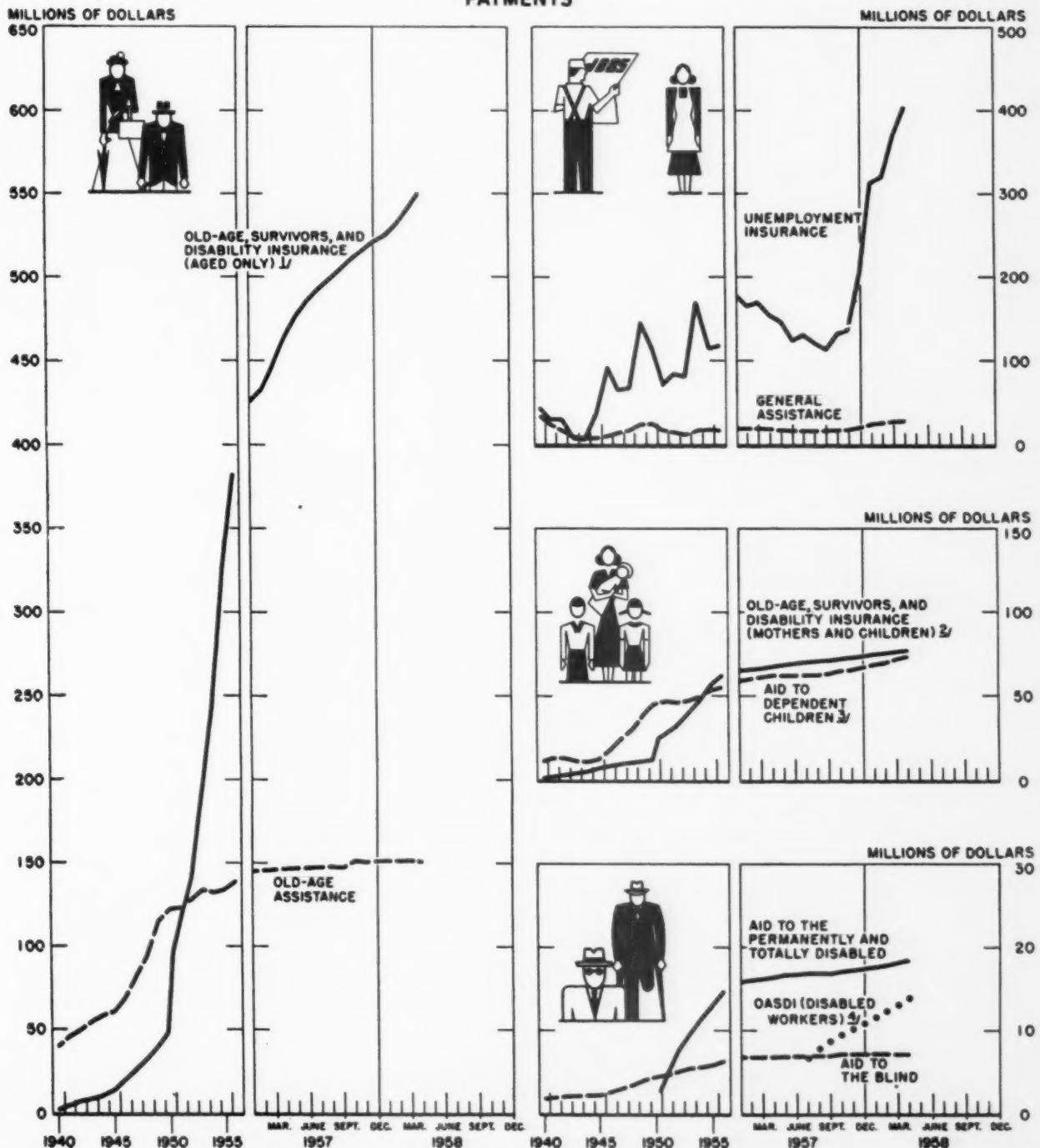
⁸ Includes 8,327 cases and payments of \$309,652 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

⁹ Not computed; data not comparable.

¹⁰ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Social Security Operations*

PAYMENTS



* Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: benefits paid during month (current-payment status); annual data represent average monthly total. Public assistance: payments during month under all State programs; annual data represent average monthly total. Unemployment insurance: gross benefits paid during month under all State laws; annual data represent average monthly total.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's,

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

or parent's benefit. Beginning September 1950, includes a small proportion of younger wife beneficiaries with child beneficiaries in their care.

² Beginning January 1957, includes some persons receiving "childhood disability" benefits.

³ Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

⁴ Disabled workers aged 50-64.

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